The Centre Reporter.

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WANAMAKER'S SPEECH

To the Farmers at Williams Grove.—Corrupt State Government.

Wanamaker to the farmers at Williamsgrove:

"Indisputable figures are at hand to show that economic management of State affairs will decrease your taxes thirty-five per cent. And could you obtain legislation restoring to you the rights that have been sold from you, and enact laws to adjust the inequalities of present conditions, you could save still more.

"It is not more crops, but less taxes, that farmers of Pennsylvania need to make them prosperous.

"The criminal daring involved in this political machine work and manipulation of franchises will not astonish you if I repeat here the common report for years past, that certain of the most active bosses are under the constant watch and tutelage of prominent State attorneys to keep guard to warn them of vital danger and save them from the jail door."

It is not my fancy only that sees the deep shadows of anxiety upon your faces as you think soberly of the corrupt and costly government of Pennsylvania, and your disgrace that Pennsylvania politically is only a cemetery for its freemen. You allowed our young, hopeful men to be fed on gravel stones until their teeth were broken. The doctors and nurses of politics in our State have nursed the youth with a wolf's care, and when they could not suck their blood they strangled them. The candle of hope has almost gone out in Pennsylvania. You have suffered so long the interlopers of your rights a right of way over your possessions until they now deny your ownership. You have cruelly slept in the delusion that by a Quay machine-promised miracle the tares that were sowing might raise a crop of wheat. You have occasionally mowed down some of the weeds here and there, but never pulled them up by the roots and plowed and sowed the fields for thankful harvesting.

This great company of grangers, with a power of its own outside of all political parties, is not a mere society of organized criticism, nor does it comprise affiliated self-seekers; it stands for organized intelligence and organized patriotism.

I am here to-day not as a candidate for any office, but as a private citizen, speaking to men who know how to do things, and who actually do them when they have a mind to. My friends I wish to present six distinct heads in this address:

1. What is the use of being a hard-working, economical farmer in Pennsylvania?
2. Your enemy, the Quay machine.
3. Its size and ramifications.
4. Its corporation allies and partners.
5. The money filched from you.
6. The sure cure.

Your mortal enemy is a political machine, in parts 40 years old, and for 20 years known as the Quay machine. Like a spectral figure of evil stalking through the land it has gone about, the very genius of ruin. You must try to understand what this machine is, its ramifications, its tens of thousands of paid workers, their gigantic strength, the alliances of county, State and national organizations.

The one objective point of the political and corporate forces is to elect a Quay controlled Legislature. Existing laws, however harmful they may be to the masses, cannot then be disturbed, and new corporation favors can be obtained for certain considerations.

The politicians and corporations have adopted your motto and are "making hay while the sun shines." The sun will continue to shine for the corporations and the rain to fall upon you, so long as you give the machine power to traffic in your rights. The corporations hiding behind the machine, which they have labeled the "Republican party," with the Republican party's flags and banners carried by a horde of political servators, most of whom have assisted to disgrace and drag her colors in the mire, aided by fraud and deception, gather recruits enough from the rank and file of the party to keep the machine in power.

Our List of Dead.

The official records of the war department as far as completed, show that there were thirty-three officers and 231 enlisted men of the army, 264 in all, killed in battle during the war with Spain.

These casualties include all the lives lost in the army in the battles in the Philippines as well as those in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Peach Shipments.

Peach shipments from points on the Middle division in the Juniata valley are not very heavy this year as the crop is not nearly so large as last year, although the fruit is of very fine quality.

GREAT BATTLE.

British Sweep the Dervishes From the Earth.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasri.—The Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdiam, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian colum, after completely routing the Dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdiam.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The Dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn to-day our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles.

At 7:20 a. m. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp, and advanced steadily; at 7:40 our artillery opened fire.

A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away.

The bravery of the Dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

Defiantly the Dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to driblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snowdrift dotted meadow.

Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal General, managed to escape; but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands. It is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500.

Reform in Postoffice Department.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has made a far-reaching and gratifying reform in the issuance of an order abolishing mail contracts to contractors, who sublet them to stage drivers and others at such prices as afford little remuneration for the work and therefore prove an injustice. Hereafter the contracts will be made direct with responsible parties in sections where the route is located, and the new law says that the one making the contract must fulfill it himself. Many of the contracts were given out last year and as the awards were for four years, the terms will not expire for some time. But no more contracts are to be made by the government with those who are virtually speculators in that line. The middlemen's profits in this line of government service will soon cease, and the many faithful mail carriers who really do the work will rejoice over the end of that system.

Caring for Our Soldiers.

The people of Pennsylvania have viewed with strong approval the action of Gov. Hastings in gathering up many of the State's sick soldiers at the various camps and taking them to their homes, as well as the other measures he has taken to look after the interests of the men of the Commonwealth who patriotically left their homes at the call of the Nation's President. While he doubtless needed no other incentive than the promptings of his own kindly nature and of his sense of duty, Gov. Hastings also had before him the example of one who was his fellow-townsman and friend, Andrew G. Curtin, whose record in this respect made during the civil war will ever stand as a most noteworthy one.

That Endless Chain.

An endless chain starting with four friends, each contributing a dime and persuading four of his friends to do likewise, then each of the 16 inducing four of his friends to keep the good work going, and so on up to the twentieth geometrical progression, would make the last contribution $103,128,921.60. All the contributions added together would amount to more than $144,000,000,000.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Christian J. Smith, of Bellefonte, and Miss Edith Royer, of Centre Hill.

Jackson H. Harpster, of Worth twp. and Pearlah A. Biddle, of Philipsburg.

Samuel Shank and Mary E. Lucas of Snow Shoe.

Wm. Edward Turner, of Chester Hill, and Annie Cowher, of Port Matilda.

Died at Boalsburg.

Daniel Boone, an old and respected resident of Boalsburg, died on Wednesday of last week. He was in his 82d year, and spent a long life of honor and uprightness.

England Would Have Made War on Our Account.

The London Daily Leader, supplements the indefinite hints published both in the American and English newspapers relative to the service rendered America by Great Britain, in checkmating Continental schemes against the United States soon after the opening of the war with Spain.

It says positively that when France, supported by the other Continental powers, including Germany and Russia, proposed to the Marquis of Salisbury joint intervention with the object of "rescuing Spain, humiliating America and asserting European supremacy in the foreign complications of the Western world," the Marquis replied in effect that if the plan was not directly abandoned, not only would Her Majesty's Government refuse to countenance it, but would join forces with America and declare war on France and any country coming to her assistance.

The scheme, the paper adds, was forthwith dropped.

Niagara Falls.

The last two ten-day excursions of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on September 15 and 29, 1898. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. Excursionists will travel by special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins returning.

Tickets from Atlantic City and other South Jersey points, and stations on the Delaware Division, will be good for passage to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold from Niagara Falls at rate of $1.00 via rail and boat, good only on day of issue.

For time of trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. sept8-2t

Points In Law Worth Remembering.

An endorser on a protested note need not pay the protest, only the face of the note.

A receipt in full is not binding when an error is proven.

No municipality can enforce an ordinance unless it has first been duly advertised—no ordinance excepted.

A tenant's lease is binding when the occupancy continues after the expiration of the lease without new stipulations.

Any alteration on a note by the holder, renders it void.

Shun Him.

Can you find a more despicable character than the slanderer? He is the pestilential vapor in a healthy atmosphere; a curse in the midst of blessings; the serpent in paradise; the devil among angels. How many good, kind people have been infected by his foul breath; how many pure reputations have been rendered questionable by his dark insinuations and diabolical innuendoes? If there is a being crawling on earth's surface who deserves the scorn, derision and contempt of mankind, it is the slanderer. Who does not loathe and despise him? Like the midnight assassin, he stabs in the dark and makes shipwreck of that which is dearer to you than life.

Altoona Officials to Be Prosecuted.

Crookedness!—an investigation of the doings of some of Altoona's officials has been ordered for appropriating city labor and material to their own benefit. This action grew out of an investigation recently conducted by private individuals who found such to be the facts.

Died in Philipsburg.

Hiram O. Hoffer, formerly of Bellefonte, where he conducted a billiard saloon and tobacco store, died at Philipsburg a few days ago. He was a good and useful citizen, void of wrong doing in his business capacity or as a local official.

Horse Died from Heat.

Peter Smith, east of Centre Hill, lost a valuable horse one day last week from the intense heat. It was one of Mr. Smith's best, and he has some good ones.

THE WAR TAX.

It Will Probably Stay for at Least Five Years.

As to the length of time the new war tax will continue to be collected after the conclusion of the war, a government official said recently: "It is impossible to answer any such question. The law was passed by Congress and it must be repealed by Congress. The present Congress certainly will not repeal it and it is probable that the law with reference to the war tax will stand for at least five years. Of course he said, "it would hardly look well for me to say what the United States government will do or is likety to do, but that is my personal opinion. One thing is certain, and that is that the expenses of this war are yet to be paid, and we have not paid off all the debt of our previous war, and it is not at all likely that the war tax law will be repealed until some of this debt is canceled, and that will take some time, even with the increased tax and any indemnity the government could receive from Spain."

Soldiers in Old Cattle Ships.

Joseph H. Byerly, formerly chemist at the Sharpsville furnace, a member of the 71st reg., of New York city, was in Sharon, the other day. He said:

"The boys were well treated until taken aboard the transports bound for Cuba. But little attention was paid to the comfort of the men. The night before the fight at Santiago we had not a foot of trenches built. By sunrise we had eight miles to protect ten miles of troops. Until the surrender of Santiago we had to go without our rations for days at a time. After the surrender we had food from the vessels in the harbor, such as it was. Disease spread among the boys and created havoc. Lack of medicines and medical attention did the rest. The boys were packed in like sardines in rotten old cattle ships. In many of them large numbers of horses were kept on deck above the boys. There was no way in which to cook food, and the boys had to content themselves with uncooked meals.

Congressional and Senatorial Conferences.

The Democratic Congressional conference of the 28th district, composed of Centre, Clearfield, Clarion, Elk and Forest, will be held at Ridgway on September 17. Though there are four candidates in the field for the nomination, the contest seems to have settled down to between J. K. P. Hall, of Elk, and Col. J. L. Spangler, of our county, and his nomination should, in all fairness, be conceded.

The Democratic Senatorial conference of the 34th district, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, was be held in Lock Haven on Wednesday, yesterday. The three candidates are Pence, of Clearfield; Klough, of Clinton, and Wm. C. Heinle, of our county. There did not seem to be much of a fight for the nomination, and it is believed the conference will be able to arrive at a conclusion in one day. Indications favor the choice of Heinle, and he would be a strong nominee.

Game Laws.

Last week the REPORTER published an abstract which was supposed to be the correct game laws of the state. We learn since that the dates were not correct. The season for game in the state is as follows: Deer, November 1 to December 1; ducks, September 1 to May 1; wild turkeys, October 15 to December 15; grouse or pheasant, October 15 to December 15; quail or partridge, October 15 to December 15; prairie chickens, October 15 to December 15; woodcock, October 15 to December 15, and during the month of July; rabbits, November 1 to December 15; squirrel, October 15 to December 15. The state laws prohibit the killing of game for the markets, and the shipment of game from one state to another with the intention of selling it.

HEINLE NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

The Democrtic senatorial conference met at Lock Haven yesterday. Three sessions were held and in the evening on the 15th ballot, Clearfield voted with Centre for Heinle, while Clinton, being instructed, voted for Klough, making the vote Heinle 6, Klough 3.

This nomination is well placed and the conference made no mistake. Wm. C. Heinle is an able, working Democratic veteran deserving the compliment and nomination. The Reporter was the first to suggest Mr. Heinle for senator, and we are pleased to find this endorsement by the conference.

Jailed for One Year.

In the Lycoming county court Thursday Mrs. Lucinda Walsh, charged with throwing carbolic acid in the face of Landlord Eugene Lantz, of Ralston, plead guilty to the charge. Mrs. Walsh was sentenced to the county jail for a period of twelve months.

Omaha Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special eight-day personally-conducted tour to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on October 1, allowing four full days at the Exposition. Round-trip tickets, including transportation and Pullman berth in each direction, meals in dining car going and returning, hotel accommodations and meals at Omaha, admissions to the Fair, and carriage drive and hotel accommodations at Chicago, will be sold at rate of $100 from New York; $96 from Philadelphia; $65 from Washington and Baltimore; $91 from Williamsport and Harrisburg; $80 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

The party will be accompanied by a tourist agent and chaperon, and will travel in special Pullman sleeping cars.

For the benefit of those who may desire to remain longer in Omaha, tickets will be made good to return on regular trains until November 15, inclusive. Such tickets include only railway transportation returning, with reduction of $15 from above rates from all points.

For further information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Phfladelphia. sept1-2t

Jurors for Special Term of Court.

The following have been drawn as jurors for a special week of court to commence on Monday, Sept. 26th, 1898:

Meshic Williams, Patton.
G. H. Lyman, Boggs.
Ottis Hile, Spring.
J. H. Lever, Halfmoon.
W. S. Pletcher, Howard Boro.
Robert Askey, Burnside.
John Davis, Harris.
J. G. Grenoble, Gregg.
Chas. Thompson, Halfmoon.
J. T. Zeigler, Spring.
Geo. I. Blackford, Bellefonte.
John Howe, Rush.
J. Clyde Hoover, Union.
James Holloway, Haines.
Wm. R. Quick, Boggs.
Henry Thompson, Liberty.
Andrew Kreamer, Walker.
Wm. Miller, Millheim.
A. T. Boggs, Milesburg.
John Hamilton, State College.
Joseph Gill, Unionville.
Wireman Miller, Rush.
Geo. W. Keichline, Ferguson.
Wm. Welsh, Curtin.
Samuel W. Cowher, Worth.
John Hirst, Philipsburg.
Robt. Beaty, Liberty.
Wm. Benner, Jr., Philipsburg.
Wm. H. Close, College.
Litch Aikens, Boggs.
Patrick Garrity, Potter.
M. M. Groover, Potter.
A. T. Tressler, Ferguson.
Joseph Lowry, Spring.
Frank T. Wallace, Milesburg.
Michael Kelley, Snow Shoe.
Daniel Moore, Rush.
Wm. Galbraith, Bellefonte.
W. H. Kochler, Bellefonte.
Geo. R. Boak, Burnside.

To Buy Ground.

At a meeting of the school board on Monday evening a committee was appointed to secure a ground site for the erection of a new public school building in the future. Three or four desirable plots have been offered the board. There is a growing sentiment for a new building as the present one is located in an inconvenient part of the town, and the one to be erected will be placed in the centre of the town. Now that the water fight is settled, the town bids fair to have a split on this question and keep up the factional quarrels.

Want to Extend the Lines.

W. L. Goodhart, secretary of the Commercial Telephone Company, was in town yesterday feeling the sentiment of the business men for the purpose of extending that company's lines to Centre Hall and thence east. The company have wired the western end of the county and at State College and Bellefonte they have secured a large number of patrons. The lines now reach Linden Hall and Centre Hall is but five miles off. They are invading the territory of the Bell people, and are offering instruments at a lower rate. The town will be thoroughly canvassed.

A Good Indication.

That the grange picnic will likely exceed that of any former year is evidenced by the fact that all available room at the hotels was engaged over a week ago. This gives promise of big crowds next week. Many rooms in private houses have been engaged.

Had a Big Sale.

Yesterday Kreamer and Dauberman held their sale of young cattle at the Old Fort hotel. They disposed of over fifty head, and the cattle brought good prices. The sale was a big one and was well attended. Later on they expect to have another.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

September.

Hail, kind September, friend whose grace
Renews the bland year's bounteous face
With burgess given of corn and wine,
Through many a land that laughs with love
Of thee and all the heaven above,
More fruitful found than all save thine,
Whose skies fulfill with strenuous cheer
The fervent fields that knew thee near.

—Swinburne.

Geo. M. Boal, adm'r, in this issue advertises sale for Leech real estate.

Last Sunday was as hot as July 3d, 93 deg., the highest this summer.

Mrs. John Moyer, of Penn, had a serious stroke of apoplexy last week.

Samuel T. Dixon, of Snowshoe, was allowed a pension increase, $8 to $12.

Dewey can not find that Spaniards were badly treated by the insurgents.

Harvy Miller, of Madisonburg, was kicked by a horse, breaking his hip bone.

Charles Garrett, of Bellefonte, has been allowed an increase of pension, $8.to $10.

Our townsman, Simon Harper, has had several hemorrhages since close of last week, which have affected him seriously.

Miss Polly Kreamer, a maiden lady, died a few days ago, near Aaronsburg, aged 86 years. She was a sister of Enoch Kreamer.

Six hundred bushels of Huckleberries were shipped from Millmont during the season, O. F. Bowersox shipped nearly all the berries.—Times.

Thomas Collins, railroad contractor, of Bellefonte, was taken critically ill last Saturday night; only two months ago he was ill of a fever and had not fully recovered.

Bass fishing is reported fair on the streams, this season. The editor accepted an invitation to join a party on the Susquehanna, recently, with excellent luck.

While there were warmer days in some past years yet this summer is the warmest, since we have had more continuous warm weather than the record of twenty five years shows.

Anarchy reigns in the city of Candia, there being fighting between Musselmans and British troops, many were killed and rioters kept the city in the greatest confusion.

An exchange remarks: Many farmers, as well as farmers' wives, in the summer adopt the eight hour system. They work eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner.

Dr. Emerick informs us there are many dysentery cases in this section. Dr. S. Musser, of Aaronsburg, gives us similar information as to the condition in that section with other ailments to lend variety.

The condition of Lewis Ettinger, of Milton, who was fearfully used up by being caught on a line shaft in Shimer's establishment, is hopeful. The doctors have successfully set the broken bones. We gave particulars in last week's Reporter.

Volume on Domestic Animals: A volume of 500 pages, giving the treatment, cure and care of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, hogs and poultry, sent free; Humphreys' Medicine Company, cor. William & John sts., N. Y.

An idea of the extent of the Pennsylvania yards at Altoona is shown in the fact that an engine and six flat cars, with twenty men, are kept constantly at work cleaning up the refuse that drops in the yards from cars in and about the immense shops.

A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband, and inscribed upon it: "My grief is so great that I cannot bear it." A year or so later, however, she married again, and feeling a little awkwardness about the inscription, she solved the difficulty by adding one word to it—"alone."

James T. Aitkins found a terrapin or land turtle a short time ago on the old homestead property with his father's, John M. Aitkins, name cut on its shell in the year 1837, being 61 years ago, when Mr. Aitkins, who is dead a number of years ago, was a young man of 19 years.

The sting of bees resulted in the death of a horse belonging to Charles Winters, near Monticello. The horse was at pasture in a lot in which two hives of bees were also kept. Coming in too close proximity to one of the hives, the animal was stung by one of the busy bees, and in his efforts to free himself from the bee he kicked and overturned the hive. In a minute the horse was rolling on the ground suffering from a thousand stings, and in less than two hours the animal was dead.

THE NEWS.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa nominated a ticket and adopted a platform stating that no people who, in consequence of the war have been freed from oppression, should be returned to such oppression or be permitted to lapse into barbarism.

The National Dental Association, in session at Omaha, elected Dr. H. J. Burkhard, of Batava, N. Y., president, and Dr. B. Holly Smith, of Baltimore, one of its vice-presidents.

The damage from the recent storm which swept Savannah, Ga., is now estimated at $200,000.

As a result of the controversy about importing colored miners to take the places of strikers at Pana, Ill., the president and superintendent of the Springside mines are reported to have been seized and carried away.

Special letters of administration on the estate of the late Adolph Sutro were granted in San Francisco to Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt and W. R. H. Adamson.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who is under arrest in San Francisco on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, of Delaware, by sending poisoned candy to them, has made a statement denying the charges.

The North Carolina railway commission has decided that the Southern Express Company must pay for the revenue stamps on receipts.

Two wings of the Populist party in Idaho have nominated full State tickets.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire nominated Charles F. Stone for Governor and adopted a platform demanding an investigation of the War Department.

The Wisconsin State Democratic Convention declared in favor of punishing those guilty of war mismanagement.

Partial reports from the South Carolina Democratic primaries show that Governor Ellerbe leads his competitors.

President McKinley left Somerset, Pa., for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will spend a short time.

Rev. Anthony Koziowski, of Chicago, has sued Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Lodochowski for $50,000 damages on account of his excommunication from the Catholic Church.

The hearings in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane in Dover, Del., have been postponed in San Francisco.

The following troops have been ordered mustered out: Ninth Massachusetts, Seventh Illinois, First Illinois, Fifth Illinois, Sixty-fifth New York, Fifth Ohio, First Wisconsin, Third Volunteer Cavalry, (Grigsby's,) at Chickamauga, Fourth Texas.

Representative bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and committees from all the leading clubs and trade associations of Philadelphia, met in Mayor Warwick's office and took the first steps toward holding a peace jubilee in that city. The meeting was called at the instance of Mayor Warwick, and it was decided to appoint a committee of 100 to formulate plans and fix a date. President McKinley will be asked to attend.

Dispatches from army camps state that incompetence, jealousy and red tape by officials are the principal causes of the terrible state of affairs in the hospitals there.

The steamer Juniata, of the Merchants and Miners' Line, struck and sank the yacht Wahneta in Boston harbor. Eleven persons who were on the yacht were rescued.

The attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, has shown a large increase since the close of the war.

Captain Clark, formerly of the battle ship Oregon, has arrived at Benton Harbor, Mich.

The loss of the Alaska steamer Stickeen Chief, with forty-three persons, is confirmed by news received in San Francisco.

Prominent Chicago republicans have organized a club to boom Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904.

The United Typothetae of America concluded a session at Milwaukee.

FAST TRAIN A MASS OF RUINS.

"Chicago Limited" on the New York & Western Road Wrecked.

A train on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad known as "the Chicago Limited" was wrecked at Ingalls' Crossing, four miles south of Fulton, N. Y. The wreck was doubtless due to the work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked, as well as two switches to the north of the wreck.

The train was an hour and a quarter late and was running nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over to the side track. The locomotive was thrown twenty feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The trucks of the baggage car were torn off and the head coach telescoped the baggage car. A vestibuled chair car and the sleeper Farragut were derailed, but neither was badly damaged.

Engineman Dowd and Fireman Hall both jumped and were found under the wreckage of the tender. Both were alive at the time, but Dowd died in a few minutes and Hall succumbed to his injuries three hours later. The body of Brakeman Osborne was torn in two. Nine persons were injured.

HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

The Queen Regent Invokes Blessings Upon the Young Sovereign.

The Queen Regent of Holland, in a proclamation just issued upon the occasion of the end of her regency, her daughter, Queen Wilhelmina, coming of age, expresses warm pleasure at seeing "the whole nation ranged joyously around the throne of the young queen," thanks God that her dearest wish has been heard, and, after thanking the people for their loving and faithful support of herself, invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign, and concludes: "May our country become great in everything in which a small nation can be great."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport division of Lancashire, made vacant by the acceptance of Mr. George N. Curzon of the viceroy of India, resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, liberal.

The American and Canadian commissioners at Quebec announce that no general hearings will be granted to persons or delegations on the questions to be considered.

The well-known pianist, Sivekıng, has been arrested in Vienna for threatening to shoot at a mob which insulted him because he declined to salute a priest with a crucifix.

Theodor Lerner has returned to Hammerfest with no news of Andree, the missing aeronaut, but will start on another voyage.

Herr Richter, the German radical leader, condemns the proposed increase in the German army as unwarranted by any equivalent action of neighboring nations.

A serious insurrection has broken out at Nodoa, in the interior of Hainon Island, in the China Sea.

PEACE FOR ALL MEN.

Russia Proposes to Powers the Disarmament of Europe.

TO HOLD CONFERENCE.

Remarkable Proposition Looking to the Convocation of an International Congress of Insuring a Lasting Peace and Terminating the Progressive Increase of Armaments.

A St. Petersburg cable says: By order of Czar Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has handed to each of the foreign representatives in St. Petersburg a note stating that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all European nations form the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The Czar considers the present moment favorable for starting a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of ensuring real and lasting peace and ending the increase of armament.

The text of Count Muravieff's note is as follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments, which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal towards which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers; and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of ensuring all people's benefit—a real durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances; it is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice. Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital is mostly diverted from natural application and is unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, is transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert and horrors which make every thinking being shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and too seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states.

"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are credited to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This conference will be by the help of God a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

TO TRY CERVERA'S CAPTAINS.

They Will Be Court-Martialed in Spain—Situation in Ladrones.

A Madrid special says: Commandante Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the cortes on his return to Spain. It is definitely stated, however, that he, as well as the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court-martial before anything else is done. As soon as the cammandante arrives the government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official denial is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American navy. His authorship of the letter is repudiated.

El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the Cortes has assembled.

The troops at Burgos, 130 miles north of Madrid, are all in readiness, in case of necessity, to begin operations in case of an outbreak in the Basque provinces, Navarre and Logrono.

Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone Islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical.

Peace Jubilee For Chicago.

The general committee for the National Peace Jubilee has selected October 18 and 19 as the dates for holding the proposed celebration in Chicago of the return of peace. It was also agreed that the chief features of the parade shall be an open air reception to President McKinley and other guests of honor, and the returned soldiers, at which Grand Army Veterans and ex-Confederates shall march together as a guard of honor to the President, all the provisional regiments of the city being invited as escorts for the returned volunteers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

He Committed Suicide After Having Been Arrested for Forging Evidence Against Captain Dreyfus.

HAVOC IN SAVANNAH.

Storm Causes Half a Million Dollars Damage.

NO LIVES WERE LOST.

Probably One Hundred Buildings Were Wholly or Partially Unroofed, and as Many More Were Otherwise Damaged—Roof Torn From Savannah Theatre and Turned Into a Lake.

A special from Savannah, Ga., says: While there was no loss of life from the storm which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to $50,000.

The storm began early on Tuesday night and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. When daylight came the streets were impassable from debris.

Probably 100 buildings were wholly or partially unroofed, and as many more were otherwise damaged. The roof was torn from half of the Savannah Theatre, and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake.

The First Baptist Church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water, and the rich frescoing was ruined.

St. John's Episcopal, the First and Independent Presbyterian and Lutheran Church of the Ascension were also damaged.

Stores Ruined.

In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed and windows were blown in and the interior flooded. There was no telegraph communication until late in the evening.

In the harbor and at quarantine at Tybee, the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark Breamer, from Demerara, was blown on a jetty during the night, and is heavily damaged. The Italian bark Maria Raffo broke her anchorage and drifted into a marsh, where she is lying. The Norwegian bark Noe broke from her anchorage at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River. Her crew of 12 men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck.

Between 15 and 20 launches in the river and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage at Thunderbolt, and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The steamers Alpha and Doretta dragged their anchors and went ashore, and are heavily damaged. The steamer Eulala broke her moorings at Wilmington Island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board, and was rescued with difficulty by the captain and a deckhand. She was taken to the top of the wheelhouse and thrown in shore, and was caught as she struck the water, and was carried safely to land. The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Maher, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight, and rendered valuable aid in saving property.

At Tybee Island the hotels and cottages were badly damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there. All the railroads suffered severely by washouts. The rice and cotton crops have been severely damaged. It will be impossible, however, to estimate the losses for several days. The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended into the interior not more than 30 miles, and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea, and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER.

President Dole, of Hawaii, Delivers the Islands to the United States.

A Washington special says: The following letter was posted at the State Department:

"Executive Chamber, Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 12, 1898.—The Hon. Harold M. Sewall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America—Mr. Minister: A treaty of political union having been made and the cession formally consented to by the Republic of Hawaii having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you, representing the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

"SANFORD B. DOLE."

WILL DIVIDE SAMOA.

Malietoa's Reported Death May Cause Trouble.

WE WILL GET PAGO-PAGO

The Islands Would Serve As a Good Naval Station—Present Government is Unsatisfactory to All Concerned—Costs More to Run Than Any Government of Its Size in the World.

A Washington special says: The State Department has not been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the Department.

It is the general impression that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the government of the islands, maintained, as it is, by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Official reports to the State Department show that this government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group. In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite government at vast proportionate expense, and the reports show that 32-rate payers are obliged to bear the entire cost.

For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three Governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the three nations.

Now there are indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the State Department, viz: a disruption of the present government and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The principal object of our Government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to insure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia.

The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tuitwila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the State Department to acquire it as a whole in the event of a dissolution of the tripartite agreement.

Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the Island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, and Great Britain would receive the largest of the group, but the second in commercial importance.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of Secretary of State will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the King.

The administration of government is being supervised by the three consuls, L. W. Osborne, representing the United States; T. B. Cusack-Smith, representing England, and F. Rose, representing Germany, with the chief justice, William Chambers, acting as president of the supervisory committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased king has been chosen.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Dr. Ernest M. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party in the German Reichstag, is expected to attend the German Catholic Convention to be held in Milwaukee, August 30.

Mrs. Lewes is sexton of the town of Lewes, England, and though quite an old woman, until recently she dug all the graves in the parish churchyard.

Milher, the famous French comedian, who died a short time ago, ranked in France on much the same eminence as J. L. Toole in England. He excelled in the presentment of old men of the bourgeois type.

Midshipman Morres, of the Vizcaya, mourns the loss of a collection of nearly 25,000 postage stamps, including many rare European varieties, which were destroyed in the Spanish ship.

Sergt. F. T. Okswara, one of the heroes of the war between China and Japan, lives in Denver. He was wounded twice in one of the battles near Port Arthur, and for conspicuous bravery on that occasion was pensioned by his government.

WILL CLEAR DREYFUS.

France Demands Justice for Devil's Island Victim.

HENRY'S SUICIDE URGED.

It Is Said That the Army Chiefs Persuaded Him to Put Himself Out of the Way—General Boisdefre Believed to Be Deeply Involved—Esterhazy Still Free, But In Danger.

A cablegram from Paris says: Col. Paty du Clam, one of the most important witnesses against Dreyfus, and a champion of the honor of the French Army, is threatened with arrest in complicity in the Henry forgery.

Esterhazy is still free, but news of his arrest is expected at any moment.

Captain Dreyfus will be brought back from Devil's Island. He will be given a new trial.

There can be no more secrecy now. The trial must be in open court. There can be no delay. Justice must be done at once.

Within three months, perhaps in less time, Captain Dreyfus may be restored to his rank in the French Army, vindicated. Events have gone this far already.

France is conscience-striken—in a mood to take sudden, impetuous action. Nothing but the whole truth, no matter how many are involved, will satisfy the public.

The confession of Col. Henry that he forged the letter against Dreyfus and his suicide a few hours afterward, committed, it is now believed by many, to save himself from making other disclosures, has caused greater consternation and a deeper feeling of shame—of national disgrace—than that which followed the De Lesseps scandal.

It is freely asserted that Col. Henry was but a tool, and that he wrote the letter in obedience to orders from General Boisdefire, chief of the general staff of the French Army, who has resigned.

The scandal is spreading fast. A former War Minister, it is already declared, will be deeply involved when the facts come out.

The revelations already made have filled Frenchmen with suspicions that dare go almost any limit. They do not know where to turn—whom to trust.

Colonel Henry was chief of the Intelligence Department. If any office in France, not even excluding the judgeships, required a man of honor, this did. The Intelligence Department gathers secret information. There is no resort from its reports. The army of France stood for its integrity, and behind the army France itself.

Now comes the shocking confession that this department resorted to a criminal's trick of forgery to maintain an act of great injustice. It is the army forging, France forging.

Only such a confession as this, the confession of forgery to maintain Dreyfus' conviction, could have caused such a revulsion of feeling regarding Dreyfus.

Those who spoke bitterly of Dreyfus as a traitor to his country, now say that he should be given a new trial, and that he is probably innocent.

Minister Cavaignac, according to good authority, has already decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus sentence, but if there be any vacillation or delay in making such an announcement to the public the Ministry will fall.

The indignation all over France is such that a new trial for Dreyfus will not satisfy the public. The first trial and conviction of Dreyfus must be thoroughly investigated. Those who were responsible for the wrong must pay the penalty.

A taint will rest upon the army until the real traitor is found. The thought that the man who really sold the secrets of the French fortifications to Germany is free, a respected officer in the army, perhaps, drives Frenchmen frantic. Everything must be cleared up now.

The developments of the case, which have followed each other swiftly and dramatically, have shaken France like an earthquake. The temper of the public feeling is such that an entirely new trial must be accorded the man who is being slowly killed on the pestilent Isle of the Devil.

There, in his own cage, watched like a wild animal every minute of the day and night by armed guards ready to shoot at a moment's notice, the heart of Captain Dreyfus would burn with the fire of new hope could he but hear the news—that Henry had confessed and then done self murder—Henry, the man who welded the evidence against him so strongly as to preclude further trial; Henry, officer high in the trust of the army and the people, who had virtually swung to forever the doors of his island prison; Henry, the bitter and malignant enemy of all favorable to Dreyfus, the friend and defender of Esterhazy, the soldier without honor—the forger!

Henry's body lies stark on a cot in the military prison at Fort Valeria, a terrible gash in the throat where a razor had let his life out. He was found lying in a pool of blood in his cell and died soon after the doctor reached him.

The way out of the world was made easy to him. Apparently he was not searched when taken to the prison, for it is said on good authority that he carried the razor in his satchel.

He can tell no more now. It is said that the Government asked him point blank to commit suicide, saying it was the best way to save his tarnished reputation and avoid the terrible scandal which must follow his confession, and which would tarnish the honor of the French Army. Ultimately Henry did as persuaded, and now many secrets will be dead with him in his grave.

EXPOSITION'S BIG SUCCESS.

Flattering Results Thus Far of Omaha's Big Show.

An Omaha special says: The success of the Transmississippi Exposition is meeting the highest expectations of stockholders and managers. The total attendance last week was 115,840, or over twelve thousand increase over the week previous.

Secretary Wakefield has issued vouchers for the redemption of more than one-half of the warrants issued to the exposition creditors in June. This is good proof that the finances are on a safe basis. When the warrants were issued Secretary Wakefield assured the contractors and others who were asked to carry them that the process of redemption would be tegun by September 1.

Of the $36,180.72 issued, $19,974.75 were redeemed almost three weeks before the time had expired. The balance, amounting to $16,195.15, will be called in early in September.

Lieutenant Morgan Drowned.

Lieut. H. S. Morgan, of the United States engineer corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, Ga., and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogus sound in an effort to rescue the crew of the Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufauskie Beach.

JOY TURNED TO GRIEF.

Horrible Disaster Terminates a Pleasure Party.

A Ware, Mass., special says: Five persons were killed and five seriously wounded at Whiting's Crossing, on the Boston and Maine railroad, by a collision between a train and a wagon containing a pleasure party of eleven persons.

The first intimation of the horrible affair was brought by the train due here at 6.30 o'clock, which had the victims on board. The bodies of the dead were left in the baggage car of the train awaiting the medical examiner and the wounded were taken to the town hall, where the surgeons worked over them.

The pleasure party was made up of the Whiting family and some of their immediate friends, of Bondville, and they were going from their home in Bondville to Forest Lake in a covered wagon drawn by four horses. On one side of the crossing there is quite a steep hill running right down to the tracks. As the wagon came over the crest of the hill and started down toward the railroad track the flag boy at the foot of the hill was seen to come out of his station to flag an approaching train.

The momentum of the vehicle on the steep grade was so great that it went by the flag boy and out upon the tracks just as the Northampton and Ware accommodation train from Ware came along. The engine struck the wagon about in the middle, tossing the occupants on all sides, killing the horses and demolishing the vehicle. The train was stopped. Five bodies were picked up in a terribly mangled condition, one, that of the boy, being decapitated. The latter was the substitute crossing tender, the regular flagman having been called away and put the boy on to flag this train.

George Whiting, Jr., the most seriously hurt of the injured, is not expected to live. Mrs. Houghton had both legs broken and is internally hurt. The others are badly cut and bruised.

ARMY'S LONG LIST OF DEAD.

Almost 2,000 Volunteers Have Succumbed to Disease.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Spain.

The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of the disease. The list by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas, 352; Santiago, 341; San Francisco, 78; Camp Alger, 75; Camp Wikoff, 63; Jacksonville, 50; Tampa, 58; Miami, 26; Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade, and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, &c., 115; State camps, 36; transports and hospital ships, 90; total, 1,284.

Deaths are attributed to the following causes: Typhoid fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 63; meningitis, 47; malaria, 87; pneumonia, 61; cause reported as fever, 106; miscellaneous ailments or diagnoses not reported, 327.

Of the regular army, 290 are dead; Massachusetts is second, with 130; Illinois third, with 100; Michigan fourth, with 91, and New York fifth, with 85.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

President V. G. Hinman has issued the call for the annual State meeting of the Illinois Federation of Labor. The call is for Tuesday, October 4, and the session will last four days.

Many useful articles have been donated to the unionists by merchants of the District of Columbia, which will be awarded to successful contestants.

The cabinet-makers' tool insurance fund has now 713 members. Two benefits were paid in the last quarter. The amount of insurance is now $53,315.

The German Painters and Decorators' Union, of New York, has decided to co-operate with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators in the borough of the Bronx.

The seventy-seventh quarterly meeting of the Forfarshire and Perthshire Co-operative Conference Association was held in the Victoria Hall, Coupar Angus, Scotland, and there was on attendance of sixty delegates.

American Federation of Labor principles—(1) Compulsory education. (2) District legislation, through the initiative and referendum. (3) A legal work day of not more than eight hours. (4) Sanitary inspection of workshops, mine and home. (5) Liability of employers for injury to health, body, or life. (6) The abolition of the contract system in all public work. (7) The abolition of the sweating system. (8) The municipal ownership of street cars, water works, gas and electrical plants for public distribution of light, heat and power. (9) The nationalization of the telegraph, telephone, railroads, and mines. (10) The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only. (11) Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and State laws of the United States. (12) The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

MORE GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Large Quantity of Precious Metal Reaches Seattle.

A Seattle, Wash., special says: The steamer Progresso arrived from St. Michaels with 300 passengers and a large amount of gold dust, the property of a few persons. Purser Griffith claims that he carried $200,000 in his safe. Of this amount J. O. Ekert had $50,000.

A quartette consisting of C. W. Morgan, L. Sichler, J. A. Snow and George T. Snow, had an equal amount. J. D. Rach had $28,000. Captain Eagler and the crew of the wrecked bark Guardian were also passengers.

MERRITT STARTS FOR PARIS.

Gen. Green Also Starts from Manila for United States.

The United States transport China, according to a despatch from Hongkong to the London Daily Mail, has arrived there with General Merritt and Gen. Green, the former enroute for Paris to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American Peace Commission, and the latter enroute for Washington.

Congressional Nominations.

Kansas—Fifth District, W. D. Vincent (Populist), indorsed by Democrats.

Missouri—Ninth District, R. L. Shackelford (Republican),——District, A. W. Brewter (Republican).

Oklahoma—J. R. Keaton (Democrat), indorsed by Independent Republicans.

Minnesota—First District, Milo White (Democrat).

GERMANY MUST REMAIN ARMED.

Berliner Post, in a Seemingly Inspired Article, Distrusts France.

The Berliner Post, in a seemingly inspired article with reference to the French reception of the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicholas, says: "Germany must remained armed and on guard until France is willing to convert her weapons into plowshares."

THE ORIGIN OF KALAMAZOO.

Have you heard the pretty legend, sad and mournful and yet true,
Of the brave and dusky lover and the Indian maid Mahzoo?
How they lived and loved and wandered on the river's shady shore,
Happiest of Indian lovers in the days that are no more?

All day long the maiden labored, weaving baskets by the stream,
Thinking of her love, her Kahla, weaving him into her dream.
Then as twilight came, descending softly, faintly o'er the land,
Mahzoo watched and waited, eager for the clasp of his strong hand.

She would climb into an elm tree o'er the water hanging low,
While the shadows on the ripples danced and played and wavered slow,
Soon he comes—she hears the rowing of his light birch-bark canoe,
"Kahla!" calls she; cries he, "Coming, coming to my own Mahzoo!"

Ah! one night she waits in silence; sad her face—her love is dead.
Wounded in the chase, her warrior in a fortnight to be wed.
In the morn they find sweet Mahzoo lying silent in the stream,
Gone unto her lover Kahla, nevermore to watch and dream.

Still the echoes o'er the river may be heard soft thro' the air,
Echoes of the warrior Kahla and of young Mahzoo the fair.
All the trees repeat the whisper, all the ripples murmur, too,
In the stream that bears their name now—bears the name "Kalamazoo."

—M. M. B., in Kalamazoo Telegraph.

How Zalezzo Ended The War.

Zalezzo was good and tired of it. He had defended the republic until his patriotism had begun to have callouses upon it. He had marched around with a bayonet stuck in his belt, being martial for at least a dozen dictators, two or three pretenders and seven presidents, and afar in the mist of the past he remembered that he had upheld the throne of Spain. It seemed to him that about every time he got a good job cutting bananas for the cantracting fruit shippers of New Orleans some dark-complexioned man with fierce Spanish discourse would come out upon the plantation and inform him that it was time for him to get his machete and come along and defend the country against the invader. Privately Zalezzo much preferred using his machete in cutting banana suckers, and thereby earning the money of the Northern dealers, but being a true Nicaraguan he must perforce leave congenial employment and go out and bluster around in ragged attire and wearing his gunless bayonet and with his empty cartridge-belt cinched around him.

So far as he knew Zalezzo had never killed a man in the many campaigns in which he figured. Of course, you can argue out that that was most natural, for he had never carried a gun; and an empty cartridge-belt, even though augmented by a dull bayonet, is not effective upon an enemy which keeps the width of the isthmus away. His conscience, therefore, was easy, but his mind was not. He had been waiting for five years to get together enough money to pay the high premium on a marriage license, so that he might fetch Kisti into his house with propriety and establish himself as the head of a Nicaraguan family. Zalezzo was a soldier of the Government, and he felt that the right thing to do was to do things right and get married with a certificate of permission printed in three colors and bearing the triangular design of the seal of Nicaragua. Several times he had been within a sol or two of the price of this documentary magnificence, but on every occasion, just as he was reaching out for it, some kind of a war was sure to break out—a revolution, a revolt, an insurrection, an assault upon the Government—and a call would come to him to take up the bayonet and the empty cartridge-belt and go strutting about for the intimidation of the miserable wretches of the opposition.

As I have said, Zalezzo was getting tired of it. He had, indeed, been tired of it for some time. The last time the conscripting colonel summoned him it had been a tight footrace between the commissioned officer and the private soldier through three hundred acres of banana plantation, and not until some tropical Hessians had introduced tripping ropes into the quest had Zalezzo been overcome and hauled away in triumph. He fought through three months of warfare, which amounted to nothing more than the loss of his job in the banana plantation, and returned a scarless veteran, without even the comfort of having anything brave to lie about.

The banana-cutter had been working but three weeks when his last summons came to him—three weeks of earnest hoping against revolutions; three weeks of aspiration in the matter of Kisti and the Government license to wed. Then came the colonel once more and mentionad casually the fact that the President had decided to make an aggressive movement against the Filessina faction, which was concentrated somewhere up on the Pacific Coast.

"You will get your bayonet," said the colonel, "and also your cartridge-belt, and join the command at Bluefields."

Bluefields was about as far away from the scene of disorder as it was possible for a military base to be without infringement upon the Caribbean Sea. But that was the manner of Nicaraguan fighting—to get a long way off and shout and make a fuss. Zalezzo, who was now but thirteen sols away from the amount which would buy the license, was in woe of spirit. He tried to convince the colonel that he was suffering from an infectious disease, and that if he were to join the regiment—which meant forty-six men—the command would be decimated. It was useless, however. Jingissez, Zalezzo,s neighbor, had offered exactly the same excuse but fifteen minutes before. The colonel was immune against such argument. So Zalezzo had to throw away his job once more and go ploughing down to Bluefields.

It was the same old routine—of walking up and down the long, curling, crooked street of the town between the Governor's "palace" and the cuartel on the hill overlooking the lagoon. Zalezzo walked up and down in an aimless and really unguided way for a dozen days, just as he had done in a dozen previous campaigns. The white people, who had come to live in Bluefields for the sake of trading and getting rich, laughed at him and spoke of the unlaundried condition of his shirt. The Jamaica Africans, glorying in the fact that they were British subjects and therefore free from conscription by the President, lounged grinningly past and asked him about his gun—which he did not carry, guns being forbidden to soldiers. Zalezzo walked and walked, and tried to feel like a bare-footed hero in ragged clothes, but he was not an amateur at this thing and could not muster up the illusion.

On the thirteenth night a girl named Ghoza came to him as he was loafing in a military way past the hotel—the English hotel—and said to him:

"Do you know of Kisti?"

"No" said Zalezzo.

"She has married the rubber-fibre company's clerk—the big young man who came up the last Yulu."

The measure of time is not by years or months or week in that region, but by steamer trips. "The last Yulu" meant the last time the Yulu had come from Greytown.

The girl went away, and Zalezzo continued to walk his aimless, unplanned beat. As he walked he thought. He remembered the wars, the revolts, the terms of his service, the frequent near approach to the price of the license—and the loss to him of Kisti.

Now, the ordinary man placed as was Zalezzo would have bent most of his thoughts toward the white clerk who had come up on the last Yulu, but with Zalezzo it was different. He looked beyond the mere superficiality of the case and found the bassic reasoning.

"Wars," he said, "bloodless but busy wars, have kept me sixteen times from getting money enough to get that license. This white clerk is a mere incident. The wars are the thing. Yes, and who is back of the wars? You cannot stab a war or shoot a war if you are injured by a war; but you can go deeper and see who caused the war, and make it even with him."

He walked up and down and up and down in his bare feet, with his bayonet sticking out almost rectangularly from his cartridgeless belt.

The moon came up, and it shone on the white "palace" of the Governor, with its weedy yard and its dirty, muddy steps of entry. Zalezzo sat upon an old, foolish, rusty cannon and thought of his situation and of the author of his wrong. He turned at last and caught the gleaming of the moon on the window of the Governor's room. It was but two stories—the white frame "palace"—and the window was plainly within the reach of any man who could get a good "boost."

"The man who makes war is in there," said Zalezzo. "What do I care for the white clerk? Did he make the war of last year, when I was within seven sols of the license, or of the year before, when I had but four to win? Not he. I'll do it."

He looked about for a ladder or something which could be used as such, but the prudent house guard had put all such things away at the outbreak of the war. The only thing which could be of help was the cannon—ten feet long, and old and rusty. Zalezzo looked at it. It weighed over two tons dead metal. The spirit of injury within him, however, knew nothing of muscles or horse-power.

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It was the strangest thing! The Governor had been stabbed to death as he slept—evidently by means of a bayonet. But how the assailant got into the window was a marvel beyond the Nicaraguan army's comprehension. There was no ladder, no plank, nothing. And, above all, the old cannon, heavy and unwieldy, stood there in its place to intimidate any stranger who might come with offensive purpose.

The murder of the Governor ended the war. Some great event like that was needed to bring the thing to a close. Zalezzo went back to the plantation, and afterward he never bothered about Kisti, for he realized that it was quite right for the white clerk to have her.

Refused His Pay as a Soldier.

One of the most remarkable incidents of volunteer army life was experienced by one of the paymasters at Miami, Fla., recently. A member of the Second Alabama regiment absolutely refused to accept his pay, amounting to $35. He said that he had entered the service purely through patriotism, and did not want any compensation. This being the first case of the kind, the paymaster had no precedent to guide him. After some thought he drew a red line through the name, indicating that the sum had not been paid. Should the soldier ever need his pay, the Government stands ready to settle the account.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Fertilizing for Crops—Best Use of Clover Sod—Nervousness in Cows—Poultry Raising on the Farm—Tomatoes for Cuttings—Etc., Etc.

FERTILIZING FOR CROPS.

Even on heavy clay soils potash is often required, especially for crops like potatoes. An application of 600 pounds of superphosphates, containing five per cent. of potash to the acre will give the best results. On cereals and grass a trifle less will be sufficient. In applying fertilizers it would be unwise to use those that contained a large percentage of phosphoric acid alone unless the soil had had years of rotation with clover and manure to increase nitrogen and potash.

BEST USE OF CLOVER SOD.

Very few farmers now plow under clover sod to sow for wheat. It is not merely because the sod thus plowed under cannot be put into condition for a good seed bed for wheat. The land pays much better to plow next spring, putting on all the coarse manure that can be spared for a crop of corn or potatoes, and then following the hoed crop with winter wheat or spring grain, and thus getting the land back into clover seed again with the least possible delay.

NERVOUSNESS IN COWS.

To most people the cow is the most placid and least excitable animal in the world. When well fed and not disturbed about her calf, she will lie and chew the cud of contentment for hours, and while thus undisturbed, will secrete all the milk possible from the food she has eaten. Yet the domestic cow, if she be a good milker, has a capacity for becoming nervous and excitable such as the ox or spayed cow cannot rival. At all times the first-class milch cow must be a hearty feeder. So long as she is given all she wants, she may be quiet enough. But if placed in a pasture where the food is insufficient or too poor in quality, the quiet cow will soon develop roving instincts, and will break through fences in order to get at what she likes. The cow that will not do this in case of necessity is of little use for the dairy.

POULTRY RAISING ON THE FARM.

Raising poultry for egg production or for the carcass offers greater profits to the farmer than anything else in which he can engage. At the time when they require the most care and attention, during the winter, the farmer has the least to do in his regular occupations. Labor is really the most expensive item in poultry raising, and when it can be supplied without cost, as it can be by the farmer during the winter, it is certainly a deliberate throwing away of opportunities to neglect the industry. It would be profitable for farmers with suitable grounds and buildings to keep a flock of laying hens during the winter, even if it were necessary to dispose of them in the spring, although the chances are that having handled them with profit during the winter he would not be willing to part with them.

TOMATOES FOR CUTTINGS.

I sometimes cut off a branch from the plant and plant it in the ground rather deeply; in fact, leaving only little more than the tip end out of the ground. In warm, sandy soil and under otherwise favorable conditions, such a cutting seldom fails to strike root promptly and made a good plant, bearing fruit only little later than the plant from which the cutting was taken. For the purpose of increasing a stock of plants in the greenhouse I clip off the leading shoots and afterward the side branches, and trim them. These are planted out in the propogating bench or in a strong hotbed, and under favorable conditions will strike roots often in the course of six or seven days. To insure success, however, the soil must be warm and moist and preferably sand. If the soil be cold and soggy the cuttings will fail to grow. On the whole, the tomato is as easy to grow from cuttings as almost any of the florists' plants.—T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

The fruit garden and orchard should be carefully and regularly cultivated to kill weeds and consume moisture. The raspberry canes should be headed back from time to time or as fast as they grow to a hight of two feet. This will cause literal shoots to be formed, which will make a larger, stronger and more prolific plant. All suckers and sprouts upon all orchard trees are to be promptly removed and the new canes of blackberries and raspberries need to be thinned, if they come up too thickly, which they are almost sure to do. The great trouble with these fruits is just this factor, they tend to run together into a dense mass of vegetation, and their fruitfulness is largely ruined.

Watch the young, newly set plum, peach, apple and pear trees to see that they are growing regularly and symmetrically. All surplus shoots are to be removed at once with thumb and forefinger. This is an ideal way of pruning, for why allow any tree to make useless growth which must be cut away sooner or later. Fruit trees are ornamental as well as useful and profitable, and we can rest assured that the value of the land upon which they are set is steadily growing.

SOME TROUBLESOME THINGS IN DAIRYING.

Some things the dairyman has to contend with he can, by careful management, avoid, or, in a large measure obviate so that they will not work to his serious disadvantage. In this class may be placed the problems of feeding, watering and stabling. By experience and careful watching of his herd he may overcome many of these difficulties.

But there are others which are not so easily handled. In this class we may mention changes of the weather. It might not be supposed at first thought that the direction in which the wind blows produces an effect upon the amount of butter-fat in the milk. But the test proves that a south wind blowing steadily for a considerable length of time will cause a perceptible falling off of fat in the milk. A man whose business is to do the testing for several creameries, and who is himself a practical dairyman told me recently that a north wind, blowing up fresh in summer, is the best for milch cows. How few understand the importance of such things in dairying.

It is also a fact that a sudden change in temperature or a cold storm will cause a depreciation in the quality of the milk product. We can, to some extent, escape the effects of these things by getting our cows into the stable as soon as possible after a storm comes on or a change in the weather ensues.

Too much work to do this?

Yes; but what are we dairying for? The fun of the thing, or for what there is in it? Few of us can truthfully say that we are not looking toward the profit. Then, why not look out for all the details of the business? This is the way men in other lines succeed. Everlastingly at it and scrupulously watching the little outgoes and incomes. Of all the intricate machines I know of, that of the cow takes the lead. One may study her a lifetime and then honestly say that he does not know all there is to know about her. But it certainly pays to study and heed the results of such study.—E. L. Vincent, in Agricultural Epitomist.

ON CURING HAMS.

In making perfect hams I prefer small-boned Berkshire of mature age. Regardless of food fed earlier, the hog must be hardened by six weeks' corn-feeding before killing. Select some dry, frosty morning in November (this may be a superstition, but I still cling to it); kill your hogs then and let them remain over until next morning. The weather should only be cold enough to extract all animal heat, and under no circumstances should meat freeze; it will never take salt so well afterwards. Cut out in the usual way, only be careful and have your hams cut round and in good shape, even though you sacrifice other parts to gain this end. Saw bone which joins ham to backbone off, smooth and cut off foot above back. This work is done the day after killing. In the meantime prepare for the curing of hams by having red pepper dried thoroughly in oven, so pod and all may be pounded almost to dust. After hams are cut out, lay them in long rows and rub saltpeter (as much as may be held on the end of a knifeblade) near where you have sawed the protruding bone. It only takes a few moments for this to "strike in."

Then take the quantity of salt you deem sufficient—experience alone can tell you—and have this thoroughly pulverized. Then mix the pulverized salt and pepper until it feels and looks and tastes thoroughly hot. In the middle of your salting trough ridge this up, and in the middle of this ridge open a trench about three inches deep and into this pour blackest New Orleans sugar-house molasses procurable. Work this up until it becomes a consistency that, when grasped in the hands, will hardly hold together. Rub this thoroughly into the ham, being very careful to see that the skin side is thoroughly penetrated by this mixture. Bulk down and allow to remain until the meat has taken salt. Then hang up in a dry smokehouse and use only green hickory wood in curing. After thoroughly cured, take down and tie canvass bags closely around each ham; then give a heavy coat of whitewash, and hang in the sun to dry.

After this process is gone through with you will find that your hams will remain sweet and good and the envy of your neighbors even to the end of time.—George A. Washington, in Southern Farm Magazine.

POULTRY NOTES.

Old hens make poor winter layers.

Coal ashes are good for the poultry.

Give the fowls plenty of shade and fresh water.

Dont permit bad odors about the poultry house.

A little oil meal will assist the moulting hens.

Borax is a good thing to sprinkle in the nest boxes.

Leghorns are less tame usually than most other breeds.

Waste tobacco and stems are good vermin destroyers.

Worms may result from feeding raw meat too freely.

See that the eggs are clean before being sent to market.

Give the youngest chicks a chance to eat by themselves.

Don't build a fancy poultry house. Put it up plain but warm.

An earth floor in the poultry house is not only good but the best.

Don Carlos, as a capitalist, is reported to be worth $20,000,000. As a statesman and monarch he is demonstrably worth less.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

A MODEL OF HONESTY.

At last I've found an honest man—
A man who is as true as steel;
Now that he's proved his worth, I grant,
As guardian of the publ'c weal;
But he went fishing yesterday
And then came home at night,
With manly grit enough to say
That he hadn't had a bite!

SUFFICIENT CAUSE.

She—What made you fall in love with me, anyway?

He—You did.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

"I couldn't interest that girl at all."

"Why not?"

"Every time I began to describe a battle or a naval engagement she told me she had seen it in a biograph."

HATRED OF VULGARITY.

Mr. Parvenu—My dear, did you intend to leave them price tags on them pictures in the parlor?

Mrs. Parvenu—Yes, I want folks to see I ain't no vulgar bargain fiend

SOMETHING AMISS.

"This is a splendid picture of you," said the artistic caller to Mrs. Parvenu."

"Yes, I had it painted by one of the old masters when I was abroad,"

THE WAY IT WAS.

Clarence—Daubrey fell in love with his work.

Charley—Yes, and failed.

Clarence—His excuse was that it had only been a sister to him.

WHAT IT REALLY WAS.

Suitor—Your daughter has my heart. It went out to her the first time I ever saw her.

Her Father—Bosh! Nonsense. The doctor examined her yesterday and said it was enlargement of the liver.

VERY FOND OF HER.

"Mr. Poindexter still loves his wife devotedly."

"How do you know?"

"I heard him speak very highly of her taste in bonnets while he was paying the bill."

RIVALS.

First Little Boy—My sister Edith is a great singer. She commenced when she was six years old.

Second Little Boy—Humph! that's nothin'. My little sister hain't but five months old, an' she's begun already.

WAITING TILL SHE GREW.

Aunt Maria—"What! Mary, cannot you comb your hair yet?"

Mary—"No'm. I ain't big enough."

Aunt Maria—"Your size has nothing to do with your being able to comb your hair."

Mary—"Yes, it has. I ain't tall enough to look on the top of my head."

A SILLY FELLOW.

"He is the silliest boy you ever heard of. He writes me twice a day."

"How absolutely foolish, Nell! What does he do the rest of the day?"

"He says he spends it in reading the letters I write him."

THE MISSING WORD.

Hostess—What would you like to eat, Effie?

Effie—Cake.

Mother (reprovingly)—Effie! What is the word you've forgotten? Pl——

Effie—Pl—um!

IN GOOD COMPANY.

"Well, I'm glad o' one thing. Our Jim seems to have good religious comp'ny."

"How is that, mother?"

"His last letter says he's comin home in a converted yacht."

EMBARRASSING.

"I felt really sorry for Mr. Meekton the other night," said the man who is given to gossip. "You know, he used to be quite a singer in his youth."

"Did his voice fail him?"

"No. He didn't give it a chance. Some thoughtless person asked him to sing that old bass solo, 'Let All Obey,' in the presence of his wife."

COLLECTING MONEY.

"Begorra, an' it's har-rd to collect money these days."

"Is it you bin tryin' to collect some, Mr. Murphy?"

"Sorry a cent; but there's plenty trying to collict some from me."

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

Jones—Medical science is making wonderful strides, isn't it?

Brown—Yes, marvellous; I don't believe they'll ever discover a disease that they can't find a name fer.

Blindness in European Countries.

A series of statistical articles has appeared in one of the Russian medical journals, showing the number of blind persons in the different countries of Europe. Some scientists and specialists, while not doubting the reliability of the figures or results thus given, regard them as somewhat remarkable. Thus, of 302,000 totally blind persons in Europe, not less than 192,000 are in Russia—that is to say, one out of every 500 inhabitants of that land is blind, an unfortunate proportion, which, it is believed, is unequalled by any other country in the world. The proportion in France, England, Germany, Italy and Spain is recorded as a little less than one to every 1,000 of the population. The Russian physicians who compiled these statistics attribute the great number of blind persons in Russia to the bad hygienic state of peasant life, to the intense cold, and to the glare of the sun on the snow, to which the Russian rustic is so constantly subjected.—New York Tribune.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

KLONDIKER RETURNS.

Mrs. Jefferes and Daughter, of Philadelphia, Make a Fatal Error—Harry Uhler Kills Himself After a Spree at Lebanon—Colored Man Shoots Himself Because He is Not White—Other Live News.

J. Dewitt Meizell, of Wilkes-Barre, has just arrived home after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Klondike, having been cast away on a barren island for forty-five days. Mr. Meizell went to Seattle, Wash., and in the latter part of March he and twenty-nine other men left on the schooner Eisie, 1,000 tons burden, for Kotsebue Sound, in the extreme northern portion of Alaska. After being out twenty-one days the schooner ran against a reef. It was 1 o'clock in the morning, a heavy storm was raging, and almost naked and half-frozen the men clung to the wreck until morning by almost superhuman efforts. Then they managed to reach the shore, but without any provisions. One of the men fortunately had a few matches and a great fire was built. They found the island on which they were stranded to be one almost entirely of sand, with none but the most scanty vegetation upon it. Upon exploring the place they found that, besides themselves, there was not another living soul upon the island. The men were arrayed only in their underclothing, all the rest of their clothing, together with provisions, tools and everything else, being on the wrecked schooner. It was with slight hope that they started upon their search for food, for the island was nothing more than a barren waste. After looking around for some time they came upon a stream in which they were delighted to see sea salmon in large numbers. With sticks they were able to kill a considerable number of salmon, which they carried to the fire, and, after cooking them as best they could by penetrating them with a stick, holding them over the flames, they devoured them voraciously. It would be a long story to tell of the life of the little colony on the island. They were able to reach portions of the wrecked vessel and piece by piece they recovered enough of their clothing to save them from freezing to death. Each succeeding day of their lives upon the island grew more gloomy, and as the days grew into weeks they began to abandon all hope of rescue. At one time the shipwrecked men seemed determined to hang the captain of the vessel, whose incompetency was responsible for the wreck. Nearly all the men were typical Westerners, and most of them were strongly in favor of meting out summary punishment to the captain, but the more moderate members of the party pleaded for the captain and prevailed upon his would-be executioners to spare him. For forty days the party lived on the island, subsisting on fish and saving themselves from freezing to death by keeping up a raging fire of drift wood. After hope of rescue had long been abandoned, after the shipwrecked men were almost completely broken in body and spirit, hope, which had died in their hearts, came to life again on the forty-fifth day, when they saw a vessel heading for the island. It was a fishing schooner which, while hovering about the island waiting for a fair wind to finish her voyage to the Kariuck Straits, sighted the shipwrecked men on the island. They were taken to Kadiak Island, where they had to wait a month for a vessel bound for the United States.

Ate Toadstools and Died.

Mrs. George Jefferes and child, of Philadelphia, wife and child respectively of Rev. George Jefferes, died in Shippensburg from the effects of eating toadstools. Mr. Jefferes, who is a minister of the Lutheran Church and of middle age, was spending his vacation in Shippensburg with his wife's father, George Davison. He and his wife and children while on a walk in the country found what they thought were mushrooms. They gathered a number and ate them. Instead of mushrooms they were toadstools. Some time after the three persons became very sick. Mrs. Jefferes and her daughter, 8 years old, died, and Mr. Jefferes is not expected to live.

Strange Suicide.

Harry Uhler, aged 35, a son of ex-Alderman George A. Uhler, of Lebanon, committed suicide under strange circumstances. He went out on a spree and did not return to his father's house till 5 o'clock in the morning, when, instead of retiring, he secured his revolver and went to the house of Mrs. Mary Hourshauer, on North Fourteenth street. Here, after rapping without avail at the front young Uhler went to the rear, pried open a shutter, entered and aroused the household. Mrs. Hourshauer and her two daughters, 15 and 13 years, came down and some talk ensued. Suddenly Uhler rushed to the yard, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and blew his brains out. He is unmarried. No cause can be assigned for the suicide.

Contract for Projectiles.

The American Ordnance Company, of Connecticut, has contracted with the National Tube Works, McKeesport, for 5000 four-inch shells and a like number of six-inch. The National Works, by a new process, turned out 90,000 shells from one to six inch caliber during the war.

Scranton Burglars Use Chloroform.

Burglars invaded the home of R. R. Cowles, at Scranton, and carried away plunder to the amount of $300. David A. Hines, who was living in the house during the absence of Mr. Cowles and family at Lake Sheridan, was chloroformed. He was found unconscious from the drug when his brother entered the house to ascertain why he did not arise at his usual hour.

"Women and children first" was the rule on the Clyde liner Delaware, and as a result all came safely to shore from the burning steamer. "Women and children first and discipline all the time" is a good motto for all ship companies to live up to in time of great emergencies. When every one is for himself it is a certainty that things will come out badly, and the worst instead of the best made of the situation.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 8

The Philadelphia Ledger is working in the direction of Quay.

The only grievance some men have, is over other people's prosperity.

Clem Dale's name would have added respectability to the Republican county ticket, in the which it is lacking.

Blair county politics looks alarming for Quay, the Democrats, anti-Quayites and Prohibitionists having combined against the boss.

On the forehead of assembly nominees Daly and Townsend, you can find the four letters, Q-u-a-y, behind a thin gauze covering to deceive.

Renown achieved by disinterested deeds of a noble heart, shows unostentacious nobleness. When sought after to gain glitter and glare, it lacks purity and nobleness of heart.

Selfishness is ignoble and devoid of true manliness.

President McKinley is for Alger and for Quay, and wants them to remain in the places they so grossly abused.

Alger has neglected our brave soldiers and left them in filthy camps to die of hunger and disease.

Quay is the most corrupt manipulator of politics and plunderer of the public funds.

A great strike is predicted by Manager Young, of the M. A. Hanna coal company, who says: In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months.

When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, the miners will be obliged to accept a reduction of fifteen or sixteen cents per ton, or fight.

The Republican nominees for assembly have not yet mustered courage to say whether they are for or against Quay. Brave fellows, Daly and Townsend! The truth is they are out-and-out for Quayism, mileage steals, raising salaries, new and useless offices for henchmen, allowing the banks to use the public funds without interest, and withholding the school funds that politicians may fatten on them while the worthy teachers are in want because their salaries are withheld for speculative purposes.

Yes, Daly and Townsend are saturated with Quayism. Let voters give them a soaking in November.

The Summer of 1898, which closed August 31, will go on record and be popularly known as a warm Summer. It is not always that these two authorities agree. Often a really warm summer is popularly believed to be a cool season and a cool Summer is remembered as a warm season. The error arises in part from the difference in the number of hot spells occurring in Summers, which spells make the strongest impression on people. But these periods of high temperature are generally balanced by cool spells which in the summing up of the temperature for the month or season reduce the average so as to leave the season actually a cool one.

Ex-congressman Darlington, of West Chester, a Republican, has been forced to tell how the Quay system of putting state funds into political banks operated in the case of the broken Chester county Trust Company, one of Quay's "pet banks," of which Darlington was president. He testified that the "current expenses" charged on the books of the company were actually political contributions to the Republican State and county committees; that these contributions were made "pursuant to a sort of implied understanding with the parties who were influential in controlling State deposits," and that, "as long as the State deposit was in the trust company, there was paid in political contributions each year from 2 to 3 per cent.

THE CZAR'S GREAT THOUGHT.

It does not seem likely, says the Weekly Witness, that the czar's circular letter to the governments of the civilized world urging the necessity of a reduction of the vast armies now maintained will accomplish very much directly, but it is a seed of truth scattered by a master hand, and may take root in many places and ultimately bear good fruit.

The master of the mightiest empire and most warlike people on the face of the globe was just the man to speak with effect in favor of peace. And undoubtedly other powers, Germany and France especially, would be glad to adopt the suggestion if there was any way of adjusting their relations to their mutual satisfaction and then guaranteeing a continuance of the arrangement.

But France cannot be satisfied while Germany holds Alsace and Loraine and while Britain holds Egypt. Nor would Britain be content to allow Russia to retain the controlling influence in the affairs of China which she has recently acquired.

If Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Britain and the United States could get near enough together, by arbitration or otherwise, to arrange satisfactorily their mutual relations, and then agree that any future differences between them should be submitted to arbitration; and if the Balkan question could be settled by uniting Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro under one government and admitting this new State as an equal member of the parliament of imperial powers—then it might be possible to prevent any great war for many years to come. But the time when any such agreement may be possible seems to be still far distant.

There is this to be said, however, that the czar's suggestion is in line with God's thought and purpose, and will therefore ultimately prevail in some way whatever may become of it at present.

MISS HELEN GOULD.

Miss Helen Gould who has done so much to relieve the distress and add to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, is to crown her work of mercy and patriotism by caring personally for some of the soldiers now at Camp Wikoff. It is announced that she proposes to take 20 of the sick men to her magnificent home at Irvington on the Hudson, and provide for them with medical care and nurses. She will assume supervision of all the arrangements and pay daily visits to the poor fellows until they become well enough to care for themselves. Helen Gould's course, during and after the war, will long be one of the brightest spots in the escutcheon of American womanhood.

All honor to Helen Gould! she deserves to be possessed of wealth, she rises to the elevation of patriotic women and is unbounded in her efforts to relieve the sick and wounded defenders of our country. She heroically administers to the relief of our neglected soldiers and while those in authority are neglecting our brave boys until they settle their jealous contention as to which shall occupy the "chief place in heaven," Miss Gould unostentaciously sees that our neglected sick and hungry soldier boys receive such attention from her own purse as will render them comfortable, and does this noble work in a quiet, unostentatious way, from pureness of heart.

Secretary Alger, speaking, no doubt, by authority of the President, has announced that there will be no investigation of the conduct of the War Department, as "there is nothing to investigate," and that he will neither resign his office nor be removed from it. All which seems to be an official notification to the people that they have no influence with this Administration. And yet, despite the efforts of either the servant or the master or both, to prevent it, reckoning day will come as surely as that day follows the night.

EDITORIAL JOTS AND NEWS DOTS.

Some 45 deaths by sun stroke happened in the different cities last Sunday.

Monday evening a trolley car of the Troy city railroad company was struck by a special of the Del. and H. railroad, by which 18 people were killed and a score of others injured.

Wanamaker is beginning to realize that Jenks is the right man for the anti-Quay people to support. Vote for Jenks or forever shut up about dishonesty.

Centre county, next November, will not be counted in the Quay column. It will speak for honest government and clean Democratic nominees.

Gen. Miles intends to fight for an investigation of the outrageous treatment received by our brave soldiers by Alger's incompetency and the incompetency of his political heelers. McKinley is trying to have Gen. Miles keep silent so that Alger may be white washed.

The Democrats on Monday carried Arkansas by a large majority.

Quay is becoming much alarmed over the drift of things in the direction of honest George A. Jenks.

We have gone to the trouble to obtain information from all sections of our county as to the political outlook, and the Reporter's summing up shows a healthy prospect for a big defeat of Quayism. Put a pin there.

Turned in the Water.

The lower reservoir on the new boro plant has been finished and last week the water was turned in. The reservoir will hold over a thousand barrels. It was built by the council. The main reservoir farther up the mountain will not be completed for several weeks yet.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 1	90	66	clear.
" 2	90	68	clear.
" 3	90	71	clear.
" 4	92	70	part cloudy.
" 5	81	65	part cloudy.
" 6	84	65	part cloudy.
" 7	79	60	clear.

Rainfall: On 4, afternoon, .15 inch; on 6, 4:40 to 4:49 p. m., .85 inch. On 7, during day, .06 inch.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

— MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1898, —

At 1:30 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate late the property of James I. and John R. Leech, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm; situated in Harris township, Centre County, Pa., containing

168 ACRES

of Valley Land, and 61 Acres of Mountain Land, bounded on the south by Brush Valley road, on the west by lands of William Witmer and others, on the north by lands of the Valentines, on the east by lands of Joshua Potter's heirs. The land is largely limestone. The improvements are a large Dwelling House built in 1893, large Bank Barn, nearly new, and other necessary outbuildings. A never-failing spring of water within 50 feet of the kitchen; plenty of fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in cash; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by Sci. Fa. Bonds and Mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
Adm'r. of James I. and John R. Leech, dec'd.
HARRY KELLER, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Administrator.
sept1-6t Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. K. Hosterman, late of Miles township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. HOSTERMAN, Administra'or.
sept1-6t Coburn.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Felt Window Shades, Roller and Fixtures complete, only	10c
½ gal. Stone Jars with lid, air tight	7c
1 gal. Stone Jars, with lid, air tight	11c
Fine Salt, grain bags, only 11 left	50c
Tin Cans, worth 50c, for 1 week at	32c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 1c per sheet.	
Poison Fly Paper, 3c per sheet.	

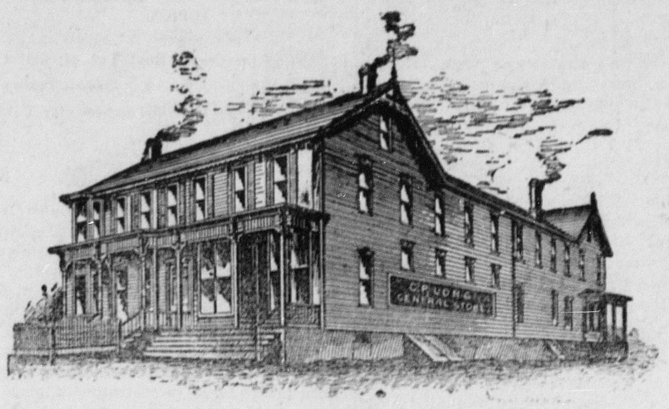
Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 69c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1.00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ½ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

We have a nice assortment of

INGRAIN CARPETS,

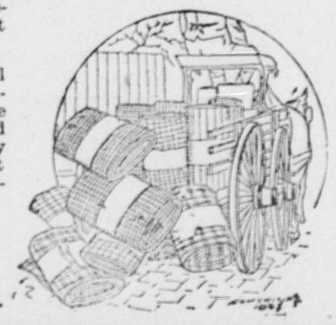
Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.



C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COURT PROCLAMATION—SPECIAL TERM. Whereas the Hon John G. Love president judge of the court of common pleas of the 49th district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 12th day of August, 1898, and to me directed, for holding a special term of court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Orphan's Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of September next, being the 26th day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons summoned as jurors are hereby notified to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, W. M. CRONISTER,
August 15th, 1898. Sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.33 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday. Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 58
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	1¼	7¼	11¼	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 29	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Jennie Kuntz, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Simon Harper.

——Our good-humored friend, Jacob Wagner, gave our sanctum a call, never forgetting us when in town.

——Cook Hubler gave us a call having one thumb less than other folks, but a rag tied where a thumb was.

——Mrs. Howard Spangler and two children, from Harrisburg, are visiting at the home of ex-Sheriff Spangler.

——Lew. McQuistion, of Bellefonte, is spending several days at the home of his uncle, George M. Boal, near town.

——Andrew Harter, one of Penn township's best citizens and staunch Democrats, favored the Reporter with a call and put his label in good shape.

——Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street, one of our most aged ladies, was quite ill for several days, but during the last week has improved.

——Our esteemed Democratic friend Green Decker, always a faithful worker in the ranks and deserving reward, gave our sanctum a call and put his label in good shape.

——John D. Meyer started on a trip to Millersburg early Sunday morning overland. He was taking a horse down to his brother Charley who has bought a livery there.

——Rev. M. Shaffer Derstine, wife and child, of Port Treverton, Pa., are visiting at the home of his mother. Last Sunday evening he filled the pulpit in the Reformed church.

——Prof. A. R. Rutt, one of the instructors in the Bellefonte schools, was in town last Thursday interviewing the school directors. He is in the field for the County Superintendency, to be filled next spring.

——Miss Emily Alexander left Monday afternoon for Boston, Mass. She will take a course in music at the conservatory and will remain until next June. She went to New York and from there will go by steamer.

——Daniel Fleisher, our aged citizen, took his departure on Monday on a visit to his daughter Mrs. Wm. Jordon, at Cherry Fork, Adams county, Ohio. He expects to remain several weeks. Mr. Fleisher is over 87 years old, and does not hesitate to make the trip.

——William Lawyers, son of Mr. J. R. Lawyers, after an absence of many years in the west, is on a visit to his old home and friends, and is staying with his sister, Mrs. Clement Hemphill. He is now located in St. Louis. Mo., and is in charge of a detective agency.

——Philip Mersinger took his departure for his home in Joliet, Ill., Monday afternoon. He was here on a visit of several weeks to old friends in the valley. Philip is conducting a large musical store in Joliet and has a large trade. For some time he has not been enjoying the best of health, but a visit to his old home gave him a new lease on life, and he returns greatly benefitted.

New Postal Cards.

The postoffice department is soon to issue a new set of postal cards, slightly smaller than those now in use. There are to be three styles of cards in the new issue. The ordinary single card, for both domestic and international use, is to be 3½ by 5½ inches. There are to be smaller cards for domestic use only, to be 2 16-16 by 4 15-16 inches, and a double return card, for both domestic and international use, which is to be 5½ by 6½ inches. The smaller card is an entirely new size; the ordinary single card is to be one-fourth of an inch narrower than the corresponding card now in use, and the double reply card is also reduced a quarter of an inch in width.

Potters Mills.

Samuel and J. R. Strong went to Bellefonte on Tuesday, and report the town lively.

The school houses are being prepared for the coming term.

Many people are going through our town on their way to the Lewistown fair.

Miss Maggie Evans, of Williamsport, is visiting her parents at this place.

Mrs. Susan Kohler and son and Mr. and Mrs. Wagner and daughter, of Reedsville, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Our friend John Houtz, of Freeburg, paid us a visit with his cigar wagon ou Wednesday.

Miss Kate McCormick, of Tyrone, is visiting Mrs. Carson at this place.

Frank Carson has received his fall supply of dry goods, and has a good selection, at low prices.

The people are getting ready for the coming grange picnic.

A Common Danger,

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

SPRING MILLS.

What Has Occurred of Interest as Seen by Our Scribe.

Daniel Schlegel plasterer of our village reports that his trade is very excellent, and says that he has work sufficient to keep him busy for the next two or three months.

The large handsome flag thrown to the breeze at our celebration on July 4th, is now in a very forlorn condition. The colors are about obliterated, torn and ragged, it presents a very unsightly appearance and should be removed.

Business in all the stores of our village for the month of August, shows a marked improvement over same time last year, and the volume of business considerably in advance of July. Money too, seems a trifle more plenty and passes over the counters quite freely.

School will commence here on the 26th inst with that able teacher and profound scholar Dr. D. M. Wolf principal, Mr. Derr, a gentleman of marked ability, intermediate, and Miss Mabel Sankey, a very accomplished young lady, in the primary department.

As Penns creek is almost fished to death frog expeditions are now in vogue, but the amphibious animals seem very shy, and like the crow will not allow a too familiar acquaintance, hence the success of the expeditions are not very flattering.

Wm. Allison of Allison Bros, the extensive milling firm of our village, accompanied by Mrs. Allison who has been an invalid for several months, had quite an extended journey through the west; they left here early in June. Mr. Allison returned about ten days since, Mrs. Allison was prevailed upon to delay her departure 'til a later day, and reached home on Friday last very considerably improved from the trip.

For the last week or ten days the weather has been remarkably oppressive. The signal service did promise cooler weather a few days since, but it evidently must have slipped off into the Indian ocean. If the thermometer continues to register 90 degrees and over much longer we'l melt, and then in the morning some of us will be obliged to be taken out of bed with a spoon.

The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape has of late become quite the center of business operations, in addition to being headquarters for general news. The present attraction being an extensive job lot of new and stylish footwear, recently purchased from a manufacturer who had greatly overstocked himself and was anxious to unload. These goods Mr. Krape bought for cash at his own figures, and is now disposing of them for almost a mere song. When Mr. Krape is offered stock at prices verging on destruction, he generally knows how to act in the matter.

Pitching quoits has become quite a favorite amusement in our village. Base ball has apparently died out—vanished. At one time the Spring Mills club was decidedly a strong team and very rarely vanquished, but this summer they were defeated in two or three games which seems to have dispirited them, at all events the bat and the ball are safely lodged in the wood house, very likely as permanent fixtures, or possibly they may be only waiting for some fortunate sign in the zodiac before launching forth another defiant challenge, who knows?

G. H. Long one of our energetic and up to date merchants, has now on his counters a very large and complete line of elegant dress goods in all the beautiful fall shades. These goods are very choice and were purchased at a sacrifice sale in New York city, consequently Mr. Long is able to offer them to the public at about half value, decided bargains not met with every day. Mr. Long is also sole agent in this neighborhood for the celebrated Pillsbury flour, for an ordinary family it is said to give about five more bakings to the barrel than the regular roller flour.

The granger picnic is now the immediate topic of conversation among our people, and if the mountebanks, knaves and swindling contrivances are excluded from the grounds, its success will evidently excel all previous efforts. Heretofore the first few days of the picnic the grounds were thronged with delighted sight seers, and would have continued attractive to the end, but when knavery and bald swindling commenced to run riot the respectability of the picnic was lost, and the attendance naturally dwindled down 'til the picnic barely escaped a failure. According to the posted placards, the managers will make no such mistake this year.

For some time it has been very generally reported, not only in this neighborhood, but in other sections of the county, that our popular landlord, D. H. Ruhl, intended entering the political arena next fall, as a Republican candidate for the nomination for Sheriff. To use a very old homely, where there are large quantities of smoke, there is generally some considerable fire. I inquired of Mr. Ruhl if the report had any foundation. He did not exactly confirm or deny the soft impeachment, but jocularly replied, oh there is plenty of time to discuss that question, but to answer you he added, quite a large number of my friends urge and advise me to enter the field, but as yet I have not determined what course to pursue, at present I am considering the matter very seriously, but of course, with a broad smile he quickly answered—doubtful things are very uncertain. Mr. Ruhl would unboubtedly prove a strong candidate.

LINDEN HALL.

The Events of Local Interest from up the Valley.

Ray, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Markle, is very ill with inflamation of the bowels.

Miss Gertrude Weiland will leave for Lock Haven on Monday to enter the Central State Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swabb, of Bellefonte, are visiting friends in this community at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline and family, east of Centre Hall, were the guests of Mr. Fielding and family on Sunday.

The festival on Saturday evening was well attended. The class realized some twenty dollars above expenses.

The Linden Hall water suit was settled on Monday evening before Squire Ross in favor of the plaintiff.

A. E. Zeigler will assist Wolf & Crawford of Centre Hall, during picnic week in handling merchandise.

Seeding has commenced in earnest; some are done and others just commencing; everybody wants to finish before picnic week.

John Deal, manager of J. H. Ross' mill at this place, accompanied by H. C. Gettig, took a spin on their wheels to Rebersburg on Sunday.

Wm. Felding private in Co. B, 5th Reg't, P. V. I., Camp Hamilton, Lexington, arrived home on Tuesday evening on a thirty days' sick leave. His parents, brother and sister are rejoicing over his safe arrival home.

A village camp meeting will be held in the U. Ev. church of this place, beginning Sept. 16th, Friday evening, and continuing until the following Sunday evening. Rev. Rhoads the pastor in charge, will be assisted by the Presiding Elder Rev. Stapleton, also Rev. Goodling, of Bellefonte; Rev. Lohr, of Clinton county; Rev. Hollenbaugh, of Altoona, and Rev. Joseph, of Lewistown, are also expected. A good religious treat is in store for those who will attend.

Porto Rico's Climate.

From the volume issued by the Military Bureau of Information the following regarding the climate of Porto Rico is taken:

In August a suffocating heat reigns throughout the day, and at night it is useless to seek for coolness; a faint zephyr is succeeded by a calm for several hours. The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive, and the body, weakened by perspiration, becomes languid; the appetite fails, and the mosquitos, buzzing about the ears by day and night, perplex and annoy by their stings, while the fevers of the tropics attack Europeans with sudden and irresistible violence. This is the most sickly season for the European. The thermometer frequently exceeds 90 degrees"

It is probably climatic conditions which is causing sickness among the troops in Porto Rico. Sometime ago orders were issued directing that all troops not actually needed in the island should be sent home, and some of the troops in Porto Rico have been ordered home to be mustered out.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Married.

At the home of the bride's parents, Centre Hill, Pa., on Septemper 1st, 1898, by Rev. T. S. Faus, Christian J. Smith and Miss Edith Royer, both of Bellefonte.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

Wheat, 66.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35.

Oats, No. 2 white, 29.

Butter, fancy, creamery, 19c; prints, 20 cts.

Eggs, fresh, 16c.

Live Poultry:

Hens, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 10a12c; spring ducks, 8c.

Peaches:

Maryland and Delaware, extra, 5-8 bushel, 75a90c; prime, 5-8 bushel, 50a60.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.25a5.40; prime 5.10a5.20; common, 3.50av.85.

Sheep, choice, 4.70; common, 3.25a3.75; choice spring lambs, 5.50a5.75; common to good, 4.00a5.50.

Chicago, Sept. 7:

Wheat, cash, 62.

Corn, cash, 31.

Oats, cash, 20.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

There is a Time and Place for All Things.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BUY YOUR FALL SUIT.....

Ours is the Place in which to Buy It.

By buying it now you have the advantage of a complete stock of all the newest things in market.

We are showing the largest assortment of good clothing ever seen in Centre county and for less money than you purchase same goods anywhere in Central Penna.

We can save you Money,

We will save you Money,

And we will please you and fit you better than ever. Try us.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Fall Goods

Are tumbling in upon us in great piles.

Come and help us move them.

Never were we better able to serve all our friends to better advantage.

The Style, the Fit, the Low Price of Clothing is Astonishing!

We are right "in it" with both feet, eyes and hands.

Look at that Man's Suit for $5.00
Look at that Boys' Suit for $3.50
Look at that Child's Suit for $1.50

Hats in All the New Blocks.

Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Youman, Miller, and a host of others.

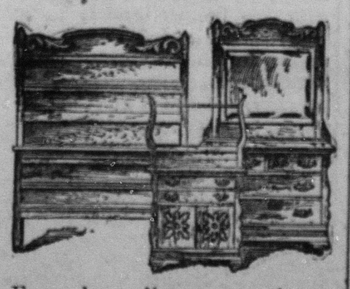
Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days

ON

Chamber Suits....

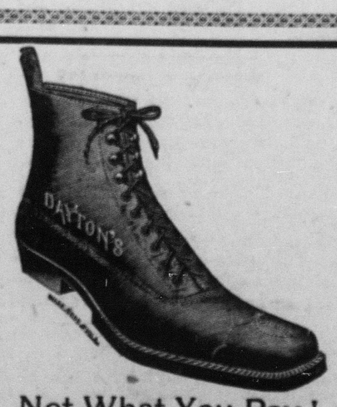


Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

6-30 **Spring Mills.**



Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

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Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

August Sales..

Big drives all over our store to make room for Fall goods. Not bargain goods thrown together to sell, but

REAL BARGAINS!

Goods to meet the demands of our own exacting trade. Do not have time to quote prices. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

60c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts. New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

The Latest Corset—Short Jacket Effects—Lace Made in Nature's Hues—Caring for Shirt Waists—Do Not Know How to Fan—Famous Old Kansas Mother—Etc., Etc.

THE LATEST CORSET.

A new corset, designed solely for comfort, is made of a light supple material and boned with alternate straps of elastic. It is well adapted for easy and neglige wear. Another novelty in the stay line is a straight-busked corset, with cambrure sides, made in pale tints of exquisitely fine batiste; this shape gives the pretty rounded effect so noticeable in the Parisian woman's figure.

SHORT JACKET EFFECTS.

Short-jacket effects are still used on autumn day gowns and evening toilets, with sometimes the pretty change of making even the very short models double-breasted, lapped far to the left side and fastened with medium-sized buttons of handsome quality. On some of the costumes, these jackets form a portion of the waist, being sewed in with the shoulder and underarm seams, and these are most often of velvet over wool. Other suits show a separate entire-velvet jacket, with a natty silk vest-front, and with these costumes it is intended that the jacket shall be worn in lieu of a light wrap during the entire autumn season.

LACE MADE IN NATURE'S HUES.

One of the recent gifts to the Czarina of Russia by the French nation consists of a Chantilly lace shawl, about three yards long by one in breadth, but wrought of polychrome threads, like Venetian embroidery, instead of being in one color only. Around the edge runs a border of narcissi exactly counterfeiting the delicate hues of nature. This incloses two sprays of red and yellow roses, which meander intertwined along the four sides of the rectangle, the central space of which is dotted all over with lilies on a ground of the finest point d'Alencon, while in each corner is the monogram of Alexandra Feodorovna, surmounted by an imperial crown worked in gold.

CARING FOR SHIRTWAISTS.

There is no doubt that shirt waists have come to stay, and now the question is how to care for them, after they arrive fresh from the laundry. One of the department stores is showing a shirtwaist-box which is simply a fruit crate, about thirty inches long, fifteen inches wide and twenty inches high. It is lined with white cloth and the top is padded with cotton and neatly covered with a pretty chintz. A valance of the chintz is tacked around the top of the box and allowed to reach the bottom, hanging loosely. This and the bars of the crate allow a free circulation of air and keep the shirt waists "sweet." Made prettily, the box forms a valuable addition to one's room and a comfortable seat as well. The best thing about these boxes is that they may be made at home. The family green grocer will gladly furnish the crate, which has a hasp that may be gilded.—New York Tribune.

DO NOT KNOW HOW TO FAN.

Sukoshi Kakari, a young Japanese gentleman who is spending some time in this city, has studied the habits of the American woman, and has come to the conclusion that in one respect at least she is behind her Oriental sister. She does not know how to fan herself properly. Mr. Kakari says the majority of American women rest their wrists on their breasts and as the fan moves back and forth the breeze goes mostly up in the air, while the fair ones' faces catch only the outer edge of it. In Japan, he says, the women hold their fans perpendicularly before their faces and what little breeze is lost is not worth having. As to fans, Mr. Bakari says he has noticed quantities on exhibition in the stores claiming to be Japanese, which no Japanese woman would ever carry. Genuine Japanese folding fans always have perfectly plain wooded supports on the outside. No carvings or decorations are ever put there, because the Oriental girls keep their fans not in use in their tunics, and they like them to be perfectly smooth so as not to fray the silks.—Philadelphia Record.

FAMOUS OLD KANSAS MOTHER.

Mrs. Caroline Clark, known years ago as mother of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, is visiting Fort Scott, Kan., and sitting for a large picture which will have a place in the historical archives of the State. She is a remarkable woman in many respects. She came here from Leavenworth with Captain Boone's company in 1843, and has since lived near Hammond. Many years ago she was adopted as the mother of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry at Pleasanton. Her first husband, Richard Beth, was a veteran of four wars—the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican and Civil wars—from all of which he was honorably discharged. She was with her husband through the Mexican war, and in 1842 she was matron in the Military Hospital at Fort Leavenworth. She came here with Mr. Beth, a minor officer, who died in one of the Government buildings after the war. She was later married to Thomas Clark, and the justice who performed the ceremony in the latter '08, Judge William Margrave, is still serving in this city as a justice, being the oldest justice of the peace in Kansas. Mrs. Clark is 76 years old, and has 110 living grand and great-grandchildren. She had seven sons and four daughters.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STYLES IN MOURNING.

The wearing of mourning should be a matter of personal sentiment. But judging from the short time that most women wear it these days it must be simply a matter of form. Fashion and vanity have evidently united forces and decreed that the period of wearing crape or even black shall be short. Most women make very hard work of dressing in mourning, consequently few wear either suitable or becoming black. In reality, it is a simple mode of costuming, and if a little thought is expended when colors are taken off excellent mourning can be selected. Widows alone wear quantities of crape on their frocks. There are two kinds of crape, English and French, and both are found in several grades. The most expensive crape is the cheapest in the end, for it can be renovated many times. Only widows should wear veils that fall below the waistline. The wearing of the widow's white bonnet ruche is a matter of personal taste. Even when a widow wears her veil thrown back it is not deemed good form to wear an elaborately trimmed bonnet. Bombazine is always a safe fabric to select for a costume, but greater license is allowed in the choice of materials than formerly, and crepons, serges, nun's veiling, iron-framed grenadines, and canvases are all used extensively for mourning gowns. White muslin collars and cuffs should never be worn except by widows. Simplicity should be the dominant characteristic of mourning. Ruches, ruffles and shirrings should be avoided. Bands or milliner's folds are at once appropriate and effective decorations.

NEW IDEAS IN UNDERWEAR.

For super elegant underskirts, such as are provided by the corset-makers en suite with the corsets, broche silks, satins and moires flounced with mousseline de soie will carry the day.

A new idea is to mount such flounces in groups of accordeon plaits with a shell-shaped beading lying flat on the skirt, divided by organ-pipe plaits and to carry ruchings in festoons across the groups of plaits. This arrangement is well suited to the Louis XV. type of corset, which is just coming into vogue.

The appearance of corsets intended for warm weather made of a fancy fabric called pongeecrin, at once light and firm, is noted; also, a new petticoat bodice with a wide pointed belt, into which the top of the bodice, cut in one piece, is gathered. A frilling is added on the lower edge to form a basque. Undoubtedly it has been suggested by the ladies' cycling sweaters, a close-woven portion of which takes the shape of a belt.

An entirely new shape of chemise has also been evolved. It is cut off quite straight at the top, the arms passing through straps mounted perpendicularly to the top, like the handles of a basket. Chemises finished at the top with a band of work have the straps or bands of embroidery. Those trimmed with lace generally have ribbon straps fastened on the shoulders. In any case the straps must be set in two or three inches from the sides of the chemise, which pass under the arm. This arrangement renders the comparison to a basket all the more fitting.

CLASSIC ROYAL BEAUTY.

The empress of Russia has just completed her twenty-sixth year, and for three years and a half she has worn the very heavy crown of Russia with wonderful grace and dignity. This, too, in spite of the fact that she long and earnestly resisted the imperial honors that were fairly thrust upon her.

At the time of her marriage she was not the least in love with the young czar; her youth, passed in the almost humble home of her father, the duke of Hesse, inclined her to look with the greatest distaste on the tedious ceremonial and icy formality of the Russian court, while it went sorely against the grain for her to change her Christian name and her religion, as the Russian laws exact.

As Princess Alix she had passed a simple, happy girlhood, and it was her wish to have married for love, as her plain, kindly sister Irene, now Princess Henry of Prussia, had done. Her desire for a Russian marriage was certainly not increased by the sight of the tragical misery of her beautiful sister Ella, whose husband is the grand duke of Serge, uncle of the present czar.

As Princess Ella had been quite powerless to resist her fate, so Princess Alix also yielded to the demands of her family, but, unlike her sister, she found a gentler, if a duller, consort. By infinite tact she has done much to sweeten and refine the life of the court at St. Petersburg. Her influence is somewhat that of her grandmother's, the queen of England, and she has preserved for herself the right to follow her own religion privately. In all her reforms, against court gossip, smoking among her ladies, the admission of notorious men in the royal circle and against antiquated foolish forms and ceremonies the czarina is quietly upheld by the solemn, rather stupid young czar, who is said to have the profoundest respect for his wife's beauty and her splendid virtues.

He is in fact very much inclined to follow her advice, defer to her opinion, and he adores her two rosy blonde daughters. Nearly every year by her will alone he brings her to join her grandmother's household for awhile in the highlands; it is by her pleasure that they also visit every summer her brother and sister in their modest homes in Germany, and if all goes well it would seem that the day would come when this fair young woman, whose face is sad and severe as that of a nun, will hold great power in the Russian empire, to which she came so reluctantly and with tears as bitter as those of Iphigenia.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Suits and separate skirts of blue, white or ecru pique are in great demand.

Lace insertion and tiny silver buttons used to decorate linen gowns are most effective.

Faille and all varieties of corded silk will be in great vogue during the two seasons before us.

Tucking, milliner's folds, and rows of galloon or ribbon trim many of the new light-wool gowns for general wear.

The grays are graduated in tone and known as platine, aluminum, nickel and silver, the paler shades being more popular.

A shaped flounce decorates the newest long ulster coat. It has a high collar, and in point of color light gray promises to oust tan, which has held its own so long.

The new skirts of black moire and satin are lined gorgeously with silk. The colors seen are turquoise blue, sea green, burnt orange, watermelon pink and perrenche blue.

A pretty ruching is made in two colors of narrow ribbon, whipped together, the thread joining them being drawn tight enough to give a full pucker to the ribbon.

Some of the newest sleeves have a row of velvet or satin buttons all the way up the outside, but otherwise they are not trimmed as in the spring, and the winter will probably bring us the skin-tight sleeve, with nothing to relieve it.

"National blue," a new color this season, is a clear, lively tone of deep blue, and bids fair to rival navy blue in popular favor. Emerald green is revived this season, and a shade of sea-green comes to us from Paris, under the name of "Neptune."

The Woodchuck in Connecticut.

The Connecticut local authorities are paid for woodchuck scalps under the authority of the town boards. From all accounts the Connecticut woodchuch has a cheek and persistence that would frighten its kind anywhere else, shy and suspicious and wary as it ordinarily is.

"The Connecticut woodchuck," says a native of that State, "doesn't hesitate to invade village dooryards with his unsightly burrow, which he can complete in a night, and many a housewife rises in the worning to find some cherished garden spot or well-kept lawn strewn with the debris of a woodchuck's excavating, while at the mouth of the cavern from which it was dug the audacious doer of the mischief sits and chuckles at the good wife's discomfiture. This impudence on the part of the Connecticut woodchuck is the more surprising from the fact that there is a race of dogs in that State which seem to have been evolved for the purpose of keeping down the woodchuck. Why Connecticut alone should be blessed with this dog is a mystery, but the unique specimen is there, and its mission is woodchuck.

"The Connecticut woodchuck dog is apparently a cross between a shepherd dog and common cur. He will not be trained to hunt with a hunter. He doesn't hunt from training at all, but from natural instinct and inclination. He will not follow a rabbit, and he spurns a fox. I have known him to show an inclination for coons, but that was perhaps an accidental strain, for woodchuck is his game. He knows the only way the woodchuck can be bagged with absolute certainty, and he takes untiring advantage of his knowledge."—New York Sun.

Will Help to Preserve Sight.

Few people are aware what an excellent tonic a cold water bath is for the eyes. Not the ordinary sponge bath, with closed lids, but opening the eyes and holding them open for a minute or more in clear, cool water.

To do this, take a teacupful of water and hold it close to the eye, against the face, and open the eye in it. Open and shut two or three times to wash out the eye. Then dry with a soft towel. Never rub your eyes; it is an exceedingly injurious practice, and children should be warned against it. If your eyes are weak put a pinch of salt in the water.

To relieve a sty, wet a compress of old linen with boiling water and lay on the sty. Repeat every few minutes several times, and do this once an hour as long as may be necessary.

Good sight is among the greatest blessings of life, and it behooves women for their own sake to take good care of their eyes. When you have nothing to do, when you are simply resting, close your eyes and let them rest also. As long as the eyes are open they are at work to greater or less extent, and oculists will tell you that the moisture of the closed lids is good for them.

Never press the eyeball, as that flattens it in time and brings on premature loss of vision. If a cinder gets in the eye, wet a flaxseed and put it in one corner of the eyelid. Close the lid and the seed will attract the cinder and bring it out. Closing the eye and anointing the edges of the lid with vaseline is another means to accomplish the same end without irritating the delicate organ.—Chicago Times-Herald.

To-day Finland has about 1,200 miles of railroads in operation and quite a number of lines under construction.

SPANISH SAILOR'S LIFE.

It Is Made Up of Menial Tasks and Severe Punishment.

"The Spaniards do not know how to fight their ships," said a naval officer. "I am perfectly confident that George Dewey could have exchanged fleets with the Spaniards in Manila harbor and then have given them almost as sound a drubbing as he did with his own fleet."

The same opinion has been expressed by a large number of American naval officers who are familiar with the principles upon which the Spanish navy is run.

It is asserted that a majority of the Spanish sailors are from inland Spain. The Spanish merchant sailors, the men living aboard warships, know too well the cruelties and hardships inflicted upon men forward in their country's naval service to put themselves in the way of being trapped into it.

Spanish petty officers, even within the last five years, have been ambuscaded ashore and killed by shipmates that they have thus shanghaied.

Spanish sailors forward are ill treated habitualyy by their officers. This is not a prejudiced or an exaggerated statement. It is literally true. The officers of the Spanish navy are for the most part younger sons of good families who have gained their billets not by ability or through competition, but through the intercession of their people at the court.

The incapacity of many of them is laughable; their cruelty is notorious. From the very day that a Spaniard is enlisted in the ship's company of one of his country's warships—enlisted voluntarily or involuntarily—he is made to feel that he is no better than a beast.

For the slightest infraction of the regulations he is punished in a fashion that makes his fellow bluejackets in navies like our own and that of Great Britain flush with anger. The central and consuming idea of the Spanish naval officer is that all hands forward are his servants.

In the Spanish navy every man forward, from the chief petty officers down to the unrated landsman, stand by for a trick as valets for all the officers aft. They are not asked to wash the officers' linen; they are not requested to blacken the officers' shoes or pipeclay their belts—they are commanded to do those things, and tasks more menial, more repugnant to men of self respect; and the slightest indication of hesitancy on the part of a bluejacket is visited by heavy punishment.

When a Spanish officer gets it in for a chief petty officer for any real or fancied cause he does not immediately undertake to secure the petty officer's disrating. Instead, he begins systematically to humiliate the petty officer.

He calls him vile names in the hearing of the unrated bluejackets and not infrequently kicks him.

He calls him aft—especially when the petty officer is showingg a party of women visitors about the ship—and orders him to blacken his shoes, right in sight of all hands and all the visitors on the main deck.

The Spanish bluejacket, standing at attention during the progress of a drill, may never know when he is to get the flat, or even the edge of a sword across his back wielded by an officer of somewhat "impulsive" disposition.

The staunchion punishment is employed for the most trivial offenses in the Spanish navy. The bluejacket who breaks his liberty by a few hours knows that he is in for the staunchion lash when he returns aboard.

The "rule o' thumb" is another common punishment in the Spanish navy—the suspending of offenders by the two thumbs so that their feet barely touch the ground, from overhead gratings.

Another feature of the punitive system is the "solitary and fish" infliction.

This consists in locking up a minor offender in an unlighted and practically unventilated compartment and in feeding him upon salt fish and no water whatsoever for a couple of days at a stretch.—Boston Advertiser.

A Prejudice Overcome.

Balmoral castle is now lighted by electricity. The queen has been forced by her children and the wishes of her household to give in to the illumination now in general use for some of the public rooms, but she has put her foot down that in her own apartments or into the library and dinging room it shall not be introduced. You see, the prince consort was taken away before incandescent lights were dreamt of! What was in his time must also remain with her; at least, this has been the queen's objection to many "improvements" in the royal residences, and what concessions were granted were because their royal mistress could not combat her immediate family's arguments. Balmoral is a dull, old-fashioned, inconveniently-planned house, which electricity would make brighter, if not more cheery, and it is likely that another season will see the lights extended even to the sacred rooms occupied by her majesty. When theatrical companies have been "commanded" to Balmoral, the ball-room used for their performances would be so dark with only candle illumination the actors were quite dispirited, but now there can be no more complaints on that score, and a new zest will be given to those functions held in the vast room. Princess Henry of Battenberg is said to have made the designs for the electric lamps at her mother's request.—Boston Herald.

No less than five systems of law are in use in Germany.

Cleaning Machinery with Blotting Paper.

The practice of cleaning machinery by means of blotting paper has been established in German workshops. Tow, wool, refuse, sponge cloths, jute waste, etc., are the materials usually employed for the cleansing of machines and parts of engines which are soiled by lubricating substances and dust. The better varieties of cotton waste are excellent for scouring, but the cheaper grades are charged with dust, making necessary the use of a sponge cloth specially manufactured for that purpose. In employing blotting paper for scouring purposes, not only can the use of cotton waste be decreased, but the sponge cloths can be entirely dispensed with. The German workman formerly received on an average 250 grammes of cotton waste, one new sponge cloth and one or two renovated ones per week; now he is supplied with 150 grammes of cotton waste and eight to ten sheets of blotting paper, at a cost of 2 1-2 cents, instead of, as formerly, 6 1-4 cents. The paper is not only cheaper, but it cannot soil the machine with fibre and dust like sponge cloth and woolen refuse, and it is far preferable to cotton waste. Beyond this, it is not so combustible as other cleaning materials, and if it should get caught while parts of engines in motion are being cleaned it tears easily and runs no risk of drawing the hand of the workman into the machinery.—Chicago Record.

Destruction of Our Forests.

The subject of the destruction of our forests has been much dwelt upon of late in some of our woman's clubs, and the results of this ignorant destruction, in the way of climatic changes, always for the worst, are giving much food for thought to women interested in the welfare of their country. Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, of Pennsylvania, recently gave an address at a recent club meeting on "Our Forests," which was in part as follows:

"I have often been asked what the women and their clubs have to do with the forests of the country, and I answer that the women and their clubs have everything to do with the forests, as they are a public necessity, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but as a means of preserving the streams and rivers. The forests are gradually being cut down all over the country, and the streams gradually drying up from the want of trees to keep the moisture in the ground. The great spring freshets of the rivers are due to the sun melting the snow on the mountains all at once, which it could not do if the trees had not been all cut down.

"The Public Reserve Society of Boston, has done a great work in preserving the forests of its State, and we should be able to do as much for our own if we would pay more attention to this important matter."—New York Tribune.

Why Americans Fight.

If the war with Spain has done no other thing, it has taught the whole world a lesson in freedom. Spaniards, French, Germans, English, Russians, Italians and Swedes have gaped at the, to them, inscrutable courage and heart of the American soldier. The military agent of the French government, who watched the battle on San Juan hill, declared he never saw such soldiery. "Why," said he, "the Americans fought as if each man were his own general and as if it were his own life that was in the balance."

This fact was amazing to the Frenchman, but to the American soldier it was mere commonplace. For let ye understand that the American volunteer is unique. In simple truth he fights because he desires to fight. He does not go to war at the command of his government. He commands his government to go to war. He permits or instructs his government to equip him with clothes, guns and ammunition, in order that he may assist, personally, his fellow citizens in carrying out the design he has willed. He forms his own regiment and amalgamates it with other regiments formed on the same plan. Then he goes to battle, and if the government makes mistakes or disobeys his orders the government promptly hears of it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Famous Class of '61.

The class of '61, United States Naval Academy, comes near monopolizing the high places in the present war. Twenty-two of its present members have held responsible commands, and two of them have died in the service—Captain Gridley, who fought the flagship Olympia at Manila, and Commander Horace Elmer, who commanded the Atlantic mosquito fleet. Others in the service are Acting Rear Admiral Sampson; Captain Sands, Columbia; Captain Glass, Charleston; Captain Sigsbee, St. Paul; Captain Goodrich, St. Louis; Captain Sterling, Lancaster; Captain Wildes, Boston; Captain Taylor, Indiana; Captain Whiting, Monadnock; Captain Clark, Oregon; Captain Chester, Cincinnati; Commander Lamberton, of Dewey's squadron; Commander Wilde, Kahtadin; Commander McCalla, Marblehead; Commander Nichols, Bennington; Commander Schouler, bureau of navigation; Commander White, naval academy; Commander Davis, naval observatory; Commander Perry, 1st lighthouse district inspector.—Detroit Free Press.

The Prince of Naples has begun an experiment in the education of the troops under his command. He is having all the privates in the garrison at Naples taught scientific farming. He thinks that in this way he can overcome the dislike for agriculture.

Amazing Cleverness of Birds.

There is something very remarkable in the almost reasoning powers manifested occasionally by birds in eluding pursuit or in turning attention from their nests and young, but in few is this more noticeable than in the duck tribes. In Captain Black's narrative of his Arctic land expedition the following instance of this is given:

One of his companions, Mr. King, having shot a female duck, fired again, and as he thought, disabled its male companion. Accordingly, leaving the dead bird, which he had the mortification of seeing shortly afterward carried off by one of the white-headed eagles, he waded into the water after the drake, which, far from being fluttered or alarmed, remained motionless, as if wating to be taken up. Still, as he neared it, it glided easily away through innumerable little nooks and windings. Several times he reached out his hand to seize it, and having at last with great patience managed to coop it up in a corner, from which there appeared to be no escape, he was triumphantly bending down to take it, when, to his utter astonishment, it looked around at him, cried "Quack!" and then flew away so strongly that he was convinced he had never hit it at all. The bird's object clearly was to draw the gunner away from its companion.

"Bobs" Is An All Around Soldier.

In the regular army dismounted artillery are caller "Bobs." When he is taken from the back of his horse or his seat on a caisson, armed with a rifle and used as infantry, Bobs is imbued with an unshakable belief that his chief purpose on earth is to show the real infantry how to march.

His rolling but cocky gait, his generally bowed legs, his usually vague idea of what the infantry officer commanding is talking about, the fact that the whole garrison roars with laughter at his jaunty assurance, only confirms instead of weakening Bobs in his belief, which, by the way, is always shared by his artillery officer. But when it comes to fighting as infantry Bobs is all right. He seems to think that his .30-bore rifle is a 3.2-inch cannon and proceeds with artillery dash and confidence. All of which may be part of the explanation of the hurried retreat of the 3,000 Spaniards when a battalion of the Third Artillery, fighting as infantry, went into action at Cavite in support of our men holding the trenches.—New York World.

The Only Time There Was.

The necessity that there shall be only one man who "has the say" in a military command is thoroughly recognized in the United States army. A story is told of General Shafter, commander of the American expeditionary force for the invasion of Cuba, which illustrates the punctillo of the regulars in this regard.

At a certain frontier post at which Shafter, who then held an inferior rank, was commander, many years ago, a discussion arose among several officers as to the exact time of day. A captain, with his watch in his hand, said:

"It is now exactly three o'clock."

"Oh, no," said a lieutenant, "by my time it's eight minutes past three."

A third young officer drew his watch out of his pocket. "I know my time is exactly right," he said, "and my watch says two minutes past three."

At this juncture Major Shafter looked at his silver watch.

"I don't know what your watches say," he remarked, "but I wish you to understand that in this command it is five minutes past three."

Then the young officers remembered that the authority of the commanding officer extended even to the time of day.—Youth's Companion.

A Queer Proposal.

A remarkable letter, bearing the postmark Malta, February 13, 1897, and addressed to Queen Vica Waar, St. John's Island, near Solomon Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, was a few weeks ago opened by one of the chiefs of the island mentioned, and handed to Mr. Mitchell, who has just returned from a visit to the Solomon group. The letter is as follows: "Her Gracious Queen: I hope you will most willingly excuse me for having the impudence to write to you in this manner, and the reason for my doing so is when I was reading the paper yesterday 12th of February, I read about the steamship Bonanza, being drifted in this island, and the women under you began to select husbands from the crew, and that the captain of the ship would not let them go ashore, and moreover, that you, my Queen, wanted for a husband a man that would love you and make you happy. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that if you will have me for a husband, write back and let me know, also that you should send me the money for my passage out, so as I can come to you, and I will repay you the money when I get to you."—Sydney (Australia) Daily Telegraph.

Inventor of Rifles.

Rifles are said to have been first invented by Gaspard Zollner, a native of Vienna. This was about the end of the fifteenth century.

Efforts are being made to revive the flax industry in certain parts of England, where it has fallen into desuetude, especially in the county of Lincolnshire.

The United States have about 900,000 telephones in use; Germany, 140,000; England, 75,000; France, 35,000; Switzerland, 30,000.

Pimples

Are the danger signals of impure blood. They show that the vital blood is in bad condition, that health is in danger of wreck. Clear the track by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the blood will be made pure, complexion fair and healthy, and life's journey pleasant and successful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Croesus, of ancient times, possessed about $20,000,000.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

The egg is currency in South Africa's interior.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Dentists in Germany are using false teeth made of paper instead of porcelain or mineral composition.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rug weaving is an art older than the Pharaohs, and the history of the first loom lies shrouded in oblivion.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

The Foraminifera are protozoans which secrete one-or-many chambered shells. They occur in great abundance at the surface of the ocean, and in fossil in most of the geological formations.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An eminent Prussian statistician, Sussmilch, estimated in the time of Frederick I. of Prussia that about one-twelfth of the population of Europe died of smallpox and that nearly everybody had the disease.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

If a girl's father objects to a young man's suit, he should change tailors.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Greece has a 110-year-old woman.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Time to Stop.

Among the best stories recorded by a well-known angler is one about a Scottish laird, who was one day relating to his friends at the dinner table the story of a fine fish he had caught. "Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man, but a new servant—"how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast; it had gotten to achteen at dinner-time, and it was sax-and-twenty when ye sat down to supper wi' the captain." Then, after a pause, he added: "I've been tellin' lees a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll be dashed if I'm going to tell lees noo, in my old age, to please the fushers!"

In the stony fastness of Portland's rugged isle, or rather promontory, there is a sight which tourists often overlook.

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. WOOLHISER,

Mills, Neb., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. GEO. LEACH,

1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me.

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Subject: "Where We Came From"—The Uncompromising War Between Science Falsely So-Called and Revelation—Evolution is Infidel and Heathen.

TEXT: "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding oppositions of science falsely so-called."—I Timothy vi., 20.

There is no contest between genuine science and revelation. The same God who by the hand of the prophet wrote on parchment, by the hand of the storm wrote on the rock. The best telescopes and microscopes and electric batteries and philosophical apparatus belong to Christian universities. Who gave us magnetic telegraphy? Professor Morse, a Christian. Who swung the lightnings under the sea, cabling the continents together? Cyrus W. Field the Christian. Who discovered the anesthetical properties of chloroform, doing more for the relief of human pain than any man that ever lived, driving back nine-tenths of the horrors of surgery? James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, as eminent for piety as for science, on week days in the university lecturing on profoundest scientific subjects, and on Sabbaths preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the masses of Edinburgh. I saw the universities of that city draped in mourning for his death, and I heard his eulogy pronounced by the destitute populations of the Cowgate. Science and revelation are the bass and soprano of the same tune. The whole world will yet acknowledge the complete harmony. But between what my text describes as science falsely so-called, and revelation, there is an uncompromising war, and one or the other must go under.

At the present time the air is filled with social and platform and pulpit talk about evolution, and it is high time that the people who have not time to make investigations for themselves understand that evolution in the first place, is up and down, out-and-out infidelity; in the second place it is contrary to the facts of science, and in the third place, that it is brutalizing in its tendencies. I do not argue that this is a genuine book, I do not say that the Bible is worthy of any kind of credence—those are subjects for other Sabbaths—but I want you to understand that Thomas Paine and Hume and Voltaire no more thoroughly disbelieved the Holy Scriptures than do all the leading scientists who believe in evolution.

I put upon the witness stand, living and dead, the leading evolutionists—Ernst Haeckel, John Stuart Mill, Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, Spencer. On the witness stand, ye men of science, living and dead, answer these questions: Do you believe the Holy Scriptures? No. And so they say all. Do you believe the Bible story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden? No. And so they say all. Do you believe in the miracles of the Old and New Testament? No. And so they say all. Do you believe that Jesus Christ died to save the nations? No. And so they say all. Do you believe in the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost? No. And so they say all. Do you believe that human supplication directed heavenward ever makes any difference? No. And so they say all.

Herbert Spencer, in the only address he made in this country, in his very first sentence ascribes his physical ailments to fate, and the authorized report of that address begins the word fate with a big "F." Professor Haeckel, in the very first page of his two great volumes sneers at the Bible as a so-called revelation. Tyndall in his famous prayer test, defied the whole of Christendom to show that human supplication made any difference in the result of things. John Stuart Mill wrote elaborately against Christianity, and to show that his rejection of it was complete, ordered this epitaph for his tombstone: "Most unhappy." Huxley said that at the first reading of Darwin's book he was convinced of the fact that teleology had received its death blow at the hand of Mr. Darwin. All the leading scientists who believe in evolution, without one exception the world over, are infidels. I say nothing against infidelity, mind you. I only wish to define the belief and the meaning of the rejection.

Now, I put opposite to each other, to show that evolution is infidelity, the Bible account of how the human race started. Bible account: "God said, let us make man in our image. God created man in His own image; male and female created He them." He breathed into him the breath of life, the whole story setting forth the idea that it was not a perfect kangaroo, or a perfect ourang outang, but a perfect man. That is the Bible account. The evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there were four or five primal germs, or seminal spores from which all the living creatures have been evolved. Go away back, and there you will find a vegetable stuff that might be called a mushroom. This mushroom by innate force develops a tadpole, the tadpole by innate force develops a polywog, the polywog delevops a fish, the fish by natural force develops into a reptile, the reptile develops into a quadruped, the quadruped develops into a baboon, the baboon develops into a man.

Darwin says that the human hand is only a fish's fin developed. He says that the human lungs are only a swim bladder showing that we once floated or were amphibious. He says that the human ear could once have been moved by force of will just as a horse lifts its ear at a frightful object. He says the human race were originally web-footed. From primal germ to tadpole, from tadpole to fish, from fish to reptile, from reptile to wolf, from wolf to chimpanzee, and from chimpanzee to man. Now, if anybody says that the Bible account of the starting of the human race and the evolutionist account of the starting of the human race are the same accounts, he makes an appalling misrepresentation.

Prefer, if you will, Darwin's "Origin of the Species" to the Book of Genesis, but know you are an infidel. As for myself, as Herbert Spencer was not present at the creation and the Lord Almighty was present, I prefer to take the Divine account as to what really occurred on that occasion. To show that this evolution is only an attempt to eject God and to postpone Him, and to put Him clear out of reach, I ask a question or two. The baboon made the man and the wolf made the baboon, and the reptile made the quadruped, and the fish made the reptile, and the tadpole made the fish, and the primal germ made the tadpole. Who made the primal germ? Most of the evolutionists say: "We don't know." Others say it made itself. Others say it was spontaneous generation. There is not one of them who will fairly and openly and frankly and emphatically say, "God made it."

The nearest to a direct answer is that made by Herbert Spencer in which he says it was made by the great "unknowable mystery." But here comes Huxley with a cup of protoplasm to explain the thing. This protoplasm, he says, is primal life-giving quality with which the race away back in the ages was started. With his protoplasm he proposes to explain everything. Dear Mr. Huxley, who made the protoplasm?

To show you that evolution is infidel, I place the Bible account of how the brute creation was started, opposite to the evolutionist's account, of the way the brute creation was started. Bible account: You know the Bible tells us how that the birds were made at one time and the cattle made at another time, and the fish made at another time, and that each brought forth after its kind. Evolutionist's account: From four or five primal germs or seminal spores all the living creatures evolved. Hundreds of thousands of species of insects, of reptiles, of beasts, of fish, from four germs—a statement flatly contradicting not only the Bible, but the very A B C of science. A species never develops into anything but its own species. In all ages and in all the world there has never been an exception to it. The shark never comes out of a whale, nor the pigeon of a vulture, nor the butterfly of a wasp. Species never cross over. If there be an attempt at it, it is hybrid, and the hybrid is always sterile, and has no descendants.

These men of science tell us that a hundred thousand species came from four, when the law all through the universe is that, starting in one species it keeps on in that species, and there would be only four now if there had been four at starting.

Agassiz says he found in a reef of Florida the remains of insects thirty thousand years old—not three, but thirty thousand years old—and that they were just like the insects now. There has been no change. All the facts of ornithology and zoology and ichthyology and conchology, but an echo of Genesis first and twenty-first: "Every winged fowl after his kind." Every creature after its kind. When common observation and science corroborate the Bible I will not stultify myself by surrendering to the elaborated guesses of evolutionists.

To show that evolution is infidel I place also the Bible account of how worlds were made opposite the evolutionist's account of how worlds were made. Bible account: God made two great lights—the one to rule the day, the other to rule the night; He made the stars also. Evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there was a fire mist or star dust, and this fire mist cooled off into granite, and then this granite by earthquake and by storm and by light was shaped into mountains and valleys and seas, and so what was originally fire mist became what we call the earth.

Who made the fire mist? Who set the fire mist to world-making? Who cooled off the fire-mist into granite? You have pushed God some sixty or seventy million miles from the earth, but He is too near yet for the health of evolution. For a great while the evolutionists boasted that they had found the very stuff out of which this world and all worlds were made. They lifted the telescope and they saw it, the very material out of which worlds made themselves. Nebula of simple gas. They laughed in triumph because they had found the factory where the worlds were manufactured, and there was no God anywhere around the factory! But in an unlucky hour for infidel evolutionists the spectroscopes of Fraunhofer and Kirchoff were invented, by which they saw into that nebula and found it was not a simple gas, but was a compound, and hence had to be supplied from some other source, and that implied a God, and away went their theory shattered into everlasting demolition.

So these infidel evolutionists go wandering up and down guessing through the universe. Anything to push away back Jehovah from His empire and make the one Book which is His great communication to the soul of the human race appear obsolete and delusion. But I am glad to know that while some of these scientists have gone into evolution, there are many that do not believe it. Among them, the man who by most is considered the greatest scientist we ever had this side of the water—Agassiz. A name that makes every intelligent man on earth over uncover.

Agassiz says: "The manner in which the evolution theory in zoology is treated would lead those who are not special zoologists to suppose that observations have been made by which it can be inferred that there is in nature such a thing as change among organized beings actually taking place. There is no such thing on record. It is shifting the ground of observation from one field of observation to another to make this statement, and when the assertions go too far as to exclude from the domain of science those who will not be dragged into this mire of mere assertion then it is time to protest."

With equal vehemence against the doctrine of evolution Hugh Miller, Farraday, Brewster, Dana, Dawson and hundreds of scientists in this country and other countries have made protest. I know that the few men who have adopted the theory make more noise than the thousands who have rejected it.

There is one tenet of evolution which it is demanded we adopt, that which Darwin calls "Natural Selection," and that which Wallace calls the "Survival of the Fittest." By this they mean that the human race and the brute creation are all the time improving because the weak die and the strong live. Those who do not die survive because they are the fittest. They say the breed of sheep and cattle and dogs and men is all the time improving, naturally improving. No need of God, or any Bible, or any religion, but just natural progress.

You see the race started with "spontaneous generation," and then it goes right on until Darwin can take us up with his "natural selection," and Wallace with his "survival of the fittest," and so we go right on up forever. Beautiful! But do the fittest survive? Garfield dead in September—Guiteau surviving until the following June. "Survival of the fittest?" Ah! no. The martyrs, religious and political, dying for their principles, their bloody persecutors living on to old age. "Survival of the fittest?" No. Bitten with the frosts of the second death be the tongue that dares utter it! It is not the "survival of the fittest."

How has it been in the families of the world? How was it with the child physically the strongest, intellectually the brightest, in disposition the kindest? Did that child die because it was not as fit to live as those of your family that survived? Not "the survival of the fittest." In all communities some of the noblest, grandest men dying in youth, or in mid-life, while some of the meanest and most contemptible live on to old age. Not "the survival of the fittest."

What is remarkable about this thing is, it is all the time developing its dishonesty. In our day it is ascribing this evolution to Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin. It is a dishonesty. Evolution was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. The Phœnicians thousands of years ago declared that the human race wobbled out of the mud.

It is an old heathen corpse set up in a morgue. Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer have tried to galvanize it. They drag this old putrefaction of three thousand years around the earth, boasting that it is their originality, and so wonderful is the infatuation that at the Delmonico dinner given in honor of Herbert Spencer, some fifteen years ago, there were those who ascribed to him this great originality of evolution. There the banqueters sat around the table in honor of Herbert Spencer, chewing beef and turkey and roast pig which according to their doctrine of evolution made them eating their own relations! Slicing up their own cousins! Driving a carving fork into their beloved kindred! Dashing Worcestershire sauce, bedaubing mustard over their uncles and aunts. And while Herbert Spencer read a patronizing lecture to Americans, the banqueters sat around the table with their hands up, saying: "Dear me, it is the voice of a god and not of a man."

I am not a pessimist but an optimist. I do not believe everything is going to destruction; I believe everything is going on to redemption. But it will not be through the infidel doctrine of evolution, but through our glorious Christianity which has effected all the good that has ever been wrought and which is yet to reconstruct all the nations.

Away with your rotten, deceptive, infidel and blasphemous evolution, and give us the Bible, salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Success of Omaha Exposition.

The Omaha Exposition makes a splendid financial showing for the first sixty days. The receipts for June were slightly in excess of the running expenses, while in July there was a $50,000 surplus to apply on the floating debt.

Kansas Celebrated Peace.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, ordered the firing of thirteen guns in honor of the declaration of peace.

EFFECT OF ALTITUDE.

Explanation of the Restorative Effect of Mountain Air.

The mountain air has the following effect: Suppose a weakly, or even a consumptive, patient goes up into the mountains. His badly nourished condition renders his tissues an easy prey to the microbes which have contrived to effect a lodgment under the insanitary conditions of his present life. But when he breathes an air less richly supplied with oxygen his blood is not able to absorb enough for its requirements; a "reaction" is set up; new corpuscles are formed, which gradually acquire the normal amount of haemoglobin, and thus a host of recruits is added to the pigmy carriers, the work of transference of oxygen is much more effectively performed and the result is the better nutrition of the body. It resists the assaults of the destructive microbes; they no longer increase and multiply, but dwindle—perhaps are slaughtered (for such things do occur) by the army of defense. When the patient descends to a lower altitude the red corpuscles decrease in number, but the good effects remain and the quality of the blood is now much more satisfactory than it was before the visit to the health resort.

Mountain sickness also is connected with the quantity of oxygen. This is due to asphyxia of the tissues, which are unable to obtain a sufficient supply (at a time, owing to muscular exertion, it is most needed), in consequence of the diminution in amount of that element at considerable altitudes. This malady, no doubt, often comes from want of proper training, but even the most experienced climbers have felt it at great elevations. At the top of Mont Blanc almost half the atmosphere by weight lies below our feet, which, of course, implies a greatly diminished supply of oxygen. Mr. Whymper and his guides suffered severely when encamped at about 16,600 feet in the Andes, and Sir Martin Conway found in the Karakoram Himalayas the effect was always perceptible at this height, while at about 20,000 feet the lassitude and difficulty of breathing became painful. Thus, of oxygen, like of many other good things, one may have too much, as was already well known, but one may also have too little.—London Standard.

Round the Corner.

An amusing incident of Dr. Lyman Beecher's student days was told in a sketch of the famous clergyman, written by John Ross Dix over forty years ago.

One night he was awakened by a sound at his window, as if some one were drawing cloth through a broken pane of glass. Springing up, he dimly say his clothes disappearing through the broken window, a thief having taken a fancy to them.

Waiting for no ceremonies of toilet, young Beecher dashed out after the burglar, who dropped the clothes at once and put himself to his best speed. But Lyman was not to be easily outrun, especially when thus stripped to the race.

After turning several corners, the caitiff was seized and marched back by the eager student. He ushered him into his room, compelled him to lie down on the floor by the side of his bed, while he, more comfortably ensconced in the bed, lay the night long watching him, the silence being broken only by an occasional "Lie still, sir!"

In the morning the culprit was taken before a magistrate, who was evidently a lineal descendant of Justice Shallow. The magistrate, after hearing the particulars, asked Mr. Beecher "whether, in turning the corners, he lost sight of the man at all."

He replied that the man was out of sight but a second, for he was close upon him.

"Ah, well," said the magistrate, "if you lost sight of him at all, you cannot swear to his identity!"

So the man was discharged. Mr. Beecher met the fellow several times afterward, but was never able to "catch his eye."

Heroes of War.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The feeling of admiration for heroes of war seems to be innate in the human heart, and is brought to the surface as the opportunity and object for such hero worship presents itself.

Among those who proved their heroism during our Civil War was A. Schiffeneder, of 161 Sedgwick street, Chicago. He is an Austrian by birth, came to America at the age of twenty and soon became an American citizen. He was living in Milwaukee when the call for volunteers came, early in 1862, and he promptly enlisted in Company A, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers. In the Army of the Potomac our hero saw much fighting, campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley.

He received a wound.

In the first day's fighting at the battle of Gettysburg, Schiffeneder received a wound in the right side, which afterward caused him much trouble. With a portion of his regiment he was captured and imprisoned at Bell Island and Andersonville, and afterward exchanged. He returned to his regiment, which was transferred to the army of General Sherman, and marched with him through Georgia to the sea.

In this campaign Mr. Schiffeneder's old wound began to trouble him and he was sent to the hospital and then home. He had also contracted catarrh of the stomach and found no relief for years.

"I happened to read an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago," he said, "and thought that they might be good for my trouble. I concluded to try them. I bought one box and began to take them according to directions. They gave me great relief. After finishing that box I bought another, and when I had taken the pills I felt that I was cured. I recovered my appetite and ate heartily. I can testify to the good the pills did me."

Mr. Schiffeneder is a prominent Grand Army man in Chicago, whither he moved some years ago with his family.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Leisure hours are the best or the worst part of our lives.

Take your friends, as all else, to God—and leave them there.

Faith is the Christian's lever, and God is the fulcrum upon which it rests.

Beauty may only be skin deep, but the pride of it reaches into the heart.

Those who prefer the service of sin must be satisfied with the wages of sin.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Siam's king has a body guard of 400 female warriors.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that a thimbleful will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground.

The bath can be made an exhilarating pleasure by the use of Ivory Soap. It cleanses the pores of all impurities, leaving the skin soft, smooth, ruddy and healthy. Ivory Soap is made of pure, vegetable oils. The lather forms readily and abundantly.

IT FLOATS.

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Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETs to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH. 2920 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 220

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS

B N U 36

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. Dr. Kline's Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send or book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

The Best BOOK ON THE WAR Beautifully bound and sumptuously illustrated; price $2, free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

--PATENTS--

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FREE SCHOLARSHIPS For Bright Students. Other Scholarships offered for services. All Books Free. Regular tuition fees low. Thorough Courses. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Etc. Situation for every Graduate or Tuition Refunded. Mail Courses Cheap. 7th Year. Write us to-day. SAVE THIS AD.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send [illegible] Chemical Co., New York, for 1,000 testimonials.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

CURES

Chills, Malaria and Biliousness

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.

Paris Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours Truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 8

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Publications, Patterns and Fashion Sheet for September, and Advance Patterns and designs for October—now ready.

JUST IN

New Fall line "Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, in Fancy Weaves. New Poplins, Mohairs and Cheviots. If U need a new Black Dress, don't buy before seeing these goods. They are special, and not to be found elsewhere in Centre Co.

Complete Fall Line Jacquards, Suitings and Novelties in Dress Goods, representing Imported Lines and the famous Botany Mills products, exclusively at The Racket.

Best Lining Department in Centre Co. U save money by buying your own lining. We can tell U just what is required.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Picnic

Will be in its full in a few days, and we shall celebrate with the rest. As before we shall be there and occupy former place for our exhibit of curios, china, glass, and other little things you would take along home. Both stores will be open for anything you may want.

Wolf & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulleton gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from September 2 to 6, and 8 to 12.

The next disturbance of September will reach the Pacific coast about 13, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 14, great central valleys 15 to 17, eastern states 18.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13, great central valleys 15, eastern states 17. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., September 19 will average below normal along a line drawn from New York city to Kansas City, and above normal all around that section. For the same week rainfall will be below normal in the eastern states, and in the great central valleys—except Texas. In Texas and the Rocky mountain countries rainfall will be from about normal to above.

The cool wave that will cross the continent from 10 to 12 may bring light frosts in northern latitudes of the United States. Heavier but not severe frosts may be expected in northern states from 20 to 24.

CAR OF PIC-NIC FRUITS

At Grange Park, Next Week's Pic-Nic.

I will be at Centre Hall, Pic-nic week, with a car of

Melons,
Canteloupes,
Sweet Potatoes,
Oranges, Lemons,
Bananas, Peaches, &c.

JAMES BEAVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer, Mifflinburg.

Three Cows Killed.

The heavy storm which passed over sections of our valley last Sunday, killed three cows on a farm near Woodward. The cows were struck by lightning.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

DIED AT AARONSBURG.

Mrs. Sarah King, a Most Estimable Lady, Died Last Thursday.

Mrs. Sarah King died at her home in Aaronsburg, Sept. 1st, of dropsy and herrt disease. She was born Apr. 3rd, 1821, and was thus 77 years old.

Mrs. King was a sufferer for years, but more particularly during the six months preceding her death her sufferings were intense, notwithstanding all that many kind friends could do by sympathy and relief. Death to her was great gain.

During the autumn of 1893 Mrs. King consecrated her life to the service of God, and after a genuine conversion, was received as a member of the M. E. church at Aaronsburg, by Rev. J. B. Durkee pastor, where she continued faithful to the end. While disease and great suffering had the effect to greatly impair Mrs. King's mind during the latter part of her sickness, yet her faith in Christ remained the same.

For some weeks before her death she arranged all the details of her funeral services as calmly as if preparing for an extended visit.

The funeral services were conducted Sept. 3, in the Reformed church, by her pastor, Rev. T. S. Faus, assisted by Rev. Brown, pastor of the Reformed church. Interment was made in the Aaronsburg cemetery.

Mrs. King leaves three brothers and three sisters, as follows: Mrs. Simon Rhodes, of Aaronsburg, age 84 yerrs; John Deihl, of Union county, age 81 years; Alfred Deihl, of Mechanicsburg, and Thomas Deihl, of Denver, Colo., who are twins and age 79 yers; Mrs. Hockman, of Pine Creek, age 76 years, and Mrs. Latshaw, of Union county, age 69 years.

She also leaves six children; James H. King, of Union county; Abraham King, of Millheim; John King, of Lewisburg, Thomas King, of Mich.; Simon King, of Coburn, and Lizzie Huntingdon, of Denver, Colo.

Reservoir Caved In.

The lower reservoir on the boro plant built under the plans and supervision of members of the council, has not proved a material success, for on Monday night it caved in, and was badly wrecked. The heavy rain Monday filled the reservoir with muddy water. This was drained off and as the water went down the sides caved in. The reservoir was built square of 2 inch plank, tamped with clay to prevent leaks. The rain softened the clay and forced in the sides. A gang of laborers were put to work Tuesday morning to repair the damage. The cemented bottom was cracked and this work must be done over.

C. E. County Convention.

The sixth annual convention of the Centre county Christian Endeavor Union will be held in the Presbyterian church at Lemont on Wednesday and Thursday, September 7 and 8. The first session will be held Wednesday evening commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The reception of delegates will take place at the close of the Wednesday evening session which always proves a delightful event.

House Struck.

Last Sunday shortly after noon a fierce thunder storm passed over the south side of the valley. We were just on the edge of it, but close enough for a bolt of lightning to drop and strike the chimney on the Whiteman property occupied by Geo. O. Benner. The lightning went through the roof, knocking off the shingles. The occupants were slightly stunned by the bolt, but the damage was slight.

Money is Plenty.

A few days ago $10,000 government bonds were received at the express office in this place for distribution. The bonds were consigned to individuals in the town and immediate vicinity. There were twenty bonds of $500 each, and each to a separate party. There are no hard times hereabouts when such a wad of "dough" is sent out of town.

Is Columbus Thrown In?

Havana papers are greatly agitated as to the dispositions of the remains of Columbus, and it is understood that the duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of the discoverer of America, will request the privilege of removing them from the Havana cathedral and carrying them to Spain. The general impression is that the remains are not to be included in the surrender.

High Priced.

The peach crop in all parts of the country does not appear to be a large one judging from the prices asked in home markets. The fruit is quoted at $1.25 to $1.60 per bushel, and the buyers do not seem anxious at these prices. They are waiting for a drop in the market.

County Institutes.

Director of institutes Prof John Hamilton, has fixed dates for the Centre county institutes as follows: Boalsburg, January 13th and February 1. Madisonburg, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRANGE PROGRAM.

Exercises for the Opening of the 25th Annual Grange Picnic.

The 25th annual encampment and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Centre Hall, on Grange Park, will open September 10th.

Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 10.30 a. m. preaching by Rev. Faus, of the M. E. church.

2 p. m. services conducted by Mrs. Helen Johnson, of Erie.

6.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting.

7.30, preaching by Rev. Rhoads, of the Evangelical church.

A regular program will be carried out during the week, opening on Monday evening with a Projectoscope Exhibition in the auditorium.

Formal opening on Tuesday morning by the Officers of the County Grange.

During the week the leading officers of the State Grange will be in attendance and address the people.

Announcements will be made from day to day. Among those who will address the meetings during the week will be Senator Brown, of York; Dr. Atherton, President of the State College; Prof. Hamilton, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Rothrock, State Forestry Commissioner; Dr. Fernald, State Zoologist, and Miss Emma Brewer, of Delaware county.

There will be a special entertainment every evening.

The hours of meeting will be 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7.30 in the evening.

You cannot afford to miss the entertainments in the auditorium.

Getting in Shape.

The grangers since Monday have been active on the park getting the grounds in shape for the picnic next week. Buildings for stands and exhibits are being put up and the tents for the campers are under way. The camp ground is already showing considerable life, and will increase in activity until the picnic is over. The association has a number of tents of their own, but will get a lot from the state arsenal. By Saturday all the tents and buildings will be up, and a number of exhibits on the ground. This year for the first time we understand the association will encourage the display of implements and other exhibits by making no charge for ground space. This is a commendable move and will lead to a great increase in the display.

Were Mistaken.

Last Thursday forenoon a smooth looking gentleman, with pocketsful of greenbacks, called on William Whitmer, a prosperpus farmer, in Benner township, and pretended to be in search of farm land in that locality, says the *Centre Democrat*. Mr. Whitmer consented to show him several places he inquired about. When a short distance from the house another stranger appeared who wanted to open up a game of cards with them. At this point Mr. Whitmer saw the point—that they were after him and he dropped them quick. They likewise disappeared. They found Mr. Whitmer too smooth for them.

Veteran Club Picnic.

On account of the Centre County Veteran Club Picnic to be held at Hunters Park, Saturday, September 10th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets at reduced rates from Rising Springs and intermediate stations, to Bellefonte and return, and for special return train from Bellefonte to Rising Springs, leaving Bellefonte 7 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations.

Given to the School Board.

There was a balance of $97.16 left in the treasury of a 4th of July fund, when the town celebrated several years ago. Tuesday evening the committee met and voted to give it to the school board for the purchase of a ground for the erection of a new school building for the town. Some of the committee were in favor of a public fountain in the centre of the town, but the project would not carry.

Bought a Farm.

D. C. Keller, landlord at Bellefonte, has announced his intention of retiring from the hotel business as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements and will return to his farm in Potter township next April. He has not sold his hotel furniture yet, but will dispose of same at first opportunity.—Democrat.

Fatal Bicycle Ride.

Dr. Edward Clinger of Milton, while on a bicycle ride through Nippenose valley, a few days ago, in company with his brother Frank, in going down a hill, his wheel got beyond his control and he was thrown down a bank and into a pile of rocks, crushing his skull, and died at 2 o'clock the following morning. He was 27 years old.

Delay in Starting.

The new fruit evaporating plant was delayed in starting this week as intended by the failure of the machinery to arrive. Mr. Miner expects it any day and the plant will be started just as quickly as possible. The large kiln house is up and nearly completed. The season is on and the delays are vexatious to the proprietors.

ANNUAL PICNIC.

Patrons of Husbandry, at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.—Reduced Rates and Special Trains via P. R. R.

For the Annual Picnic and Exhibition to be held at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 10 to 17, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Renova, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, including stations on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Branch, Shamokin Division, and Summit Branch, to Centre Hall and return, September 10 to 16, valid for return passage until September 17, inclusive, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, twenty-five cents.)

On Wednesday and Thursday, September 14 and 15, special trains will be run to Centre Hall, leaving Bellefonte at 7.20 and 10.10 a. m. and 7.25 p. m., stopping at principal intermediate stations. Returning, special trains will leave Centre Hall for Bellefonte at 3.30 6.30, and 9.45 p. m.

On Thursday, September 15, special trains returning will leave Centre Hall for Lewisburg and principal intermediate stations at 8.20 p. m.

On Wendesday, September 14, special train returning will leave Centre Hall for Coburn and intermediate stations at 8.20 p. m.

Tremendous Rainfall.

On Monday afternoon a tremendous rain fell here, from a passing cloud; it began at 4:40 ending at 4:49, thus lasting only 9 minutes, when the sun began to peep through. The precipitation was .85 inch, which is unprecedented, being at the rate of 6 inches per hour, or 12 feet per day of 24 hours. It came down in streams thick as straws and lead pencils, and it seemed like a shallow river all over the surface. Had it continued at this rate 40 days and 40 nights, like the shower that floated Noah with his ark, the precipitation would have been 480 feet, the heighth of Nittany mountain. Neither wind or lightning accompanied this rain cloud.

Many of the recently sown wheat fields were badly beaten and washed.

The cloud passed in a southerly direction.

Aged Bridegroom Disobeyed.

Andrew Gardner, an aged Tyrone bridegroom, who disobeyed an injunction issued to prohibit him from entering into a matrimonial alliance with Miss Sarah Ellen Grafius, pending an examination into his mental condition, was fined $100 and costs by Judge Bell Monday morning at Hollidaysburg for contempt of court.

Mr. Gardner and his fiance were married in Huntingdon county, after the Court's injunction had been served upon them. A commission last week duly adjudged Gardner to be of sound mind and an eligible candidate for matrimonial honors. The injunction had been sued out by Gardner's children.

Soldiers Will Vote.

The county commissioners have received from the state department at Harrisburg, blanks on which to forward a list of the candidates nominated by the several political parties of this county to be voted for at the coming election. The blanks when filled up and returned will be forwarded to the headquarters of the soldiers in the field from Centre county, in order that they may cast their votes on election day.

Was Appreciated.

Callers from different sections of the valley continue to inform us that the war bulletins sent out every afternoon from the Reporter office, during the war with Spain, were awaited with deep interest and appreciated by the public in general, with possibly two or three exceptions. The Reporter cheerfully rendered this service, as has ever been its wont, in any line of general interest or public good, disinterestedly regardless of petty jealousy.

Large Government Contract.

The Watsontown Boot and Shoe company are just advised that they have been awarded a contract for fifteen thousand pairs of cavalry boots for the United States government. They must be hand made and consequently the work means a great amount of labor. It was only a week ago that this same company were given a contract for twenty-five thousand pairs of shoes, also for the government.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, wife of John H. Dipple, aged 47 years.

At Milroy, Wm. Gearhart, aged 58.

In Lewistown, Daniel Gross, aged 85 years.

At Camp Alger, Thomas Lowmiller, formerly of Lewistown, in his 31 year.

In Lewistown, the wife of William Quigley, in her 55 year.

Setting the Furniture.

The furniture for the new fourth school room is being set in place ready for the opening Monday a week. The room was occupied for many years by the local grange.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing!

If you need a suit for your boy or yourself, we have it, and nobby; and besides this at the right price. Call and see our clothing.

We have a Dress Shoe for Men at $1.10.

Never before in the history of our flour trade, has anything come up to the sale of Columbia. We can name 25 or more customers in town using this flour and getting the best results. The price until further notice is $1.39.

Don't forget when you want an axe to try our 65c. one. It is a good one and will give satisfaction We also have anything in the handle line you may need.

Goods in Season.

Fruits of every description. Sweet Potatoes, Salt Fish, Shoulder, Ham, Ajax Syrup, Tar Cone for tying corn fodder, Corn Cutters, Table Oil Cloth.

When attending the picnic don't fail to visit the Star Store. You will see the very thing you want and for less money than you buy it elsewhere.

We are now offering the biggest bargains in Files you ever saw. Never anything like it before. 5 in. 3-cornered Files at 3c. 8 in. Files, 5c.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Aug. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5 00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."